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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927.

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SHAUKIWAN MURDER TRIAL.

BOTH PRISONERS FOUND GUILTY.

CROWDED COURT HEARS JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

The Shaukiwian Murder Trial came to an end this morning, soon after 12 o'clock, when both prisoners were found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Mackay and sentenced to death.

There was a large attendance of foreigners in the Supreme Court when it re-assembled this morning, among those present being a number of ladies.

The acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, delivered his summing up to the Jury, speaking for just under one hour. In reviewing the evidence he laid stress on the importance of the half \$1 forged note which was found on one of the accused, saying that this was the most outstanding link in the chain of circumstantial evidence.

The jury was away for half an hour considering their verdict, which was unanimously one of "guilty." The accused men, who remained stolid throughout, were then sentenced to death by his Lordship in the usual manner.

IMPORTANCE OF HALF \$1 NOTE.

In summing up His Lordship said there was no question of law with regard to the case. It was quite clear from the evidence that Mrs. Mackay was murdered on the Chaiwan Road on Aug. 6, and the case was entirely one of fact. They would not necessarily be guided by counsel who addressed them yesterday, but they would consider the points for themselves and come to their own conclusions.

The Crown had clearly proved that the murder took place, and that it was the result of an assault by two men. But the Crown had got to go further. They had to identify the two prisoners with the two assailants. That was the task laid upon the Crown and unless the evidence satisfied the jury beyond all reasonable doubt that the two prisoners were the men, it was their duty to record a verdict of "not guilty."

Chain of Evidence.

Yesterday, when Mr. Sheldon was addressing them on behalf of the prisoners, he had said it was their duty to consider the chain of evidence, to test it and try to find any flaw. His Lordship adopted that statement entirely. It was merely the colloquial way of stating the legal position, which was that the onus was on the Crown to prove the guilt of the prisoners.

They had the choice of two verdicts, "Guilty" and "Not Guilty." A verdict of "Guilty" would mean that the Crown had established the guilt to the satisfaction of the jury. A verdict of "Not Guilty" did not mean that the jury were satisfied with the innocence of the prisoners, but it was a verdict which was proper in every case in which the guilt had not been positively proved.

Dealing with the evidence, His Lordship continued that it was wholly circumstantial. There was no direct evidence at all of the two prisoners being recognised as the assailants. There had been a number of circumstantial details in the evidence. Unless the jurors came to the conclusion that the only reasonable explanation of the evidence was that the prisoners were guilty, they must find a verdict for the prisoners.

He considered that the key of the matter was to decide whether or not the part of the note found on the path, and the part found on the first prisoner, was in Mrs. Mackay's handbag that evening. They had no definite evidence that the actual note was in Mrs. Mackay's possession. The note was not identified by its number. She was not known to have possession of a note bearing a definite known number. It would have been definite proof if the one half of the note had been found in the handbag. No witness had attended who had recognised the note definitely as belonging to Mrs. Mackay. So that if they came to the conclusion that the note did belong to Mrs. Mackay they had to arrive at that conclusion without definite evidence on that count.

Blood on Half Note.

The evidence on which the Crown asked them to find that the note belonged to Mrs. Mackay was that half of that note was found on the path near the scene of the crime. The path was the direct route which might have been taken by the two escaping assailants in making their way to Shaukiwian. It was found at 2 a.m. on the night of the murder, which occurred just after dark. If that note had been dropped in the day time the chances were that it would have been picked up. Their claim was that the note was dropped when it was dark after the occurrence of the murder.

The next fact was that blood was found on the half note on the path, and blood was also present in Mrs. Mackay's handbag, on the inside. Further evidence was that the half note found on the first prisoner was half of a forged note, and bore blood stains. There was evidence that Mrs. Mackay was known to have kept two forged \$1 Hongkong and Shanghai bank notes. She may have had more, but she certainly had two. One such note was found in her bag. The other remained to be found. They had direct evidence that at one time Mrs. Mackay snatched one of her forged notes with a pair of scissors. Whether she snatched the other they did not know. The note of which half was found on the path and half on the first prisoner had apparently been snipped with a pair of scissors. It was to be noted that the note found in the handbag had also been snipped.

The Coupon.

The Crown asked them to find that the half note found on the path, belonged to Mrs. Mackay, because at the same time a wad of notes were found on the same path. It was known that Mrs. Mackay had notes in her hand bag, but it was not known how many notes she had. What was known was that on this night a wad of notes, with bloodstains, was found in this path and blood was also found in Mrs. Mackay's bag. The Crown further asked them to find that the note belonged to Mrs. Mackay because it was found at the same time and near the same place at which a coupon issued by the Wing On Company was found.

There was no direct evidence that this coupon was ever in the possession of Mrs. Mackay at all. No one saw her with a coupon and it was not identified as her property. It was found with blood on it. It was, however, known that sometime ago she had handed over her half slide to a friend to be mended. After her death a bill of the Wing On Company was found in the house, dated Aug. 6, the date of the murder. Evidence had been given that the bill had been issued at any rate after 6 p.m. on Aug. 5 and before 6 p.m. on Aug. 6. The evidence was to the effect that the bill was

(Continued on Page 14.)

A POPULAR WELCOME ARRANGED.

SCHNEIDER CUP WINNER'S RETURN.

EXHIBITION OF MACHINE.

London, Sept. 29. It has now been arranged that Flight Lieutenant Webster, who won the Schneider Cup, shall return home with Lieutenants Worsley and Kinkhead and the other members of the British team, by air.

The airmen will journey from Venice to Paris by train, and then embark as passengers on an air liner for Croydon, where they will arrive on Saturday afternoon.

The air liner will be escorted from the coast by special Royal Air Force machines. The Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, will probably be at Croydon to receive the airmen, but if he is unable to be present—he is in attendance on the King in Scotland just now—the Under Secretary for Air, Sir Philip Sassoon, will represent him. Other members of the Cabinet, and many other representatives of the aviation world will also be present.

A huge crowd is expected at Croydon. The airmen are at any rate assured of a great popular welcome. It is estimated that the aerodrome can accommodate something like 200,000 spectators.

The winning Super Marine Napier S 5 seaplane, and the other machines, are being brought home by a naval vessel. It is hoped it will be possible to exhibit the seaplane to the public, who have had no opportunity of inspecting it since it was shown only to a few privileged visitors at Calshot before going to Venice.—British Wireless.

Prizes Presented.

Venice, Sept. 29. The Provincial Fascist Federation has represented a gold plaque to Flight-Lieut. Webster, the winner of the Schneider Cup, a silver plaque to Flight-Lieut. Worsley, and gold medals to each of the other participants in the Schneider Cup race, both British and Italian.—Reuter.

PACIFIC FLIERS HONOURED.

AMERICA'S D. F. C. CONFERRED.

Washington, Sept. 29. President Coolidge has conferred the Distinguished Flying Cross on Lieutenants Lester Maitland and Albert Hegenberger, in recognition of their successful flight from San Francisco to Honolulu.—Reuter's American Service.

MEXICO ON THE TELEPHONE.

A LINK WITH WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 29. President Coolidge, speaking in the hall of the Pan-American Building, and President Calles of Mexico in the National Palace, Mexico City, formally opened the first long-distance telephone line between the capitals of the two republics this afternoon.—Reuter's American Service.

BIG ARMS SEIZURE.

HAUL AT ROTTERDAM.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29. Rotterdam customs officers seized a large quantity of arms, including 100 revolvers and 10,000 cartridges, aboard the Dutch steamer Gemme, which was bound for the East Indies, presumably smuggled aboard by Chinese stokers on behalf of Communists.—Reuter.

WAR DEBT REVIVAL.

FRANCE AGAIN NEGOTIATING.

Paris, Sept. 29. In the Finance Committee of the Chamber, M. Poincaré stated that negotiations were proceeding with the United States and Great Britain with regard to the settlement of War debts.—Reuter.

STORM DISASTER.

HURRICANE DAMAGE IN AMERICA.

MANY KILLED & INJURED.

St. Louis, Sept. 29. Three were killed and many injured, while great damage was done to buildings, by a terrific wind and rainstorm.

Later reports indicate that at least seven persons were killed, and 200 injured, in the storm mentioned earlier.—Reuter's American Service.

Sudden Visitation.

St. Louis, later. Reports from this part of Missouri state that hitherto it is known that 28 people perished and hundreds were injured in the tornado.

Houses were levelled, and communications were paralysed. The hurricane, which had a velocity of 90 miles an hour, broke with bewildering suddenness. Roofs were torn off, walls collapsed, and trees were uprooted, blocking the streets.

The air was full of flying debris, and pedestrians were blown off their feet.—Reuter's American Service.

Growing Death Roll.

St. Louis, Sept. 29. Over forty are now believed to have been killed.—Reuter's American Service.

POPULAR SHANGHAI FIGURE.

TRIBUTE TO MR. S. FESSENDEN.

Shanghai, Sept. 29. This evening about 200 members of the Shanghai Club celebrated Mr. Sterling Fessenden's 52nd birthday. Mr. Fessenden is the chairman of the Municipal Council. After eulogistic speeches by the American Consul General, Mr. Cunningham, the French Consul General, Mr. Naggar, the Chief Judge, Mr. Pator Grain, and the American Attorney Judge Franklin, regarding Mr. Fessenden's services to Shanghai, Sir Sidney Barton presented Mr. Fessenden with a cake containing "Views of Shanghai" photographed by all present.

Mr. Fessenden, responding, said he believed Shanghai's future depended on all nationalities working for the maintenance of peace and order. He sternly denounced all the parties who were attempting to force the hands of the Powers, by causing "incidents," and called upon all nationalities to use their influence to prevent any split in the present administration, while pointing out that some nationalities were justifiably demanding a greater voice in the administration of Shanghai.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE SHARED BY FOUR.

Last week's football competition resulted in four competitors each sending in one coupon containing ten correct forecasts out of the twelve matches given. The successful competitors were:—

G. Revie, Cameronians, Kowloon.

H. McKay, No. 2 Police Station, Wanchai.

Pte. R. J. Phillips, 1st. Queen's Royal Regt., Hongkong.

J. Rocha, 8. Glénaly, Hongkong.

If the above will kindly call at this office, we shall be glad to hand them their share of the prize of \$25.

There was again a large entry, among them being eleven competitors who succeeded in getting nine correct, and 27 who claimed in respect of eight.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11 11/16
Lighting-up 6.13 p.m.

MANCHESTER COTTON DISCUSSION.

MAIN TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

SOME CRITICISM.

London, Sept. 29. The agreement which has been reached at the cotton conference at Manchester, as reported yesterday, provides that the curtailment of production throughout the American section should be dealt with sectionally, and not by the method of treating all alike, regardless of the amount of work they have in hand and the state of their stocks.

A system of basic prices will be adopted, whereby prices will be fixed according to the price of the current month futures, plus points 9 and something for costs.

While all branches of the cotton express satisfaction with the agreement, Sir Edwin Stockton doubts whether the agreement will result in anything more than a temporary alleviation of the position. He again emphasised the necessity of putting production on an economic basis in order to meet competition satisfactorily.

Sir Charles Macara declared, "two bodies with no compulsory powers and without the co-operation of the operatives can hardly expect to succeed."—Reuter.

WORLD ECONOMICS.

LEAGUE ORGANISATION ENLARGED.

Catania, Sept. 29. For the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of the late Economic Conference, the League's economic organisation henceforth will be composed of fifteen members representing various nationalities.

Sir Sydney Chapman, the permanent secretary of the Board of Trade, will represent Britain, and India and Australia will be represented. The latter and the Chinese, will be corresponding members.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMPLEXITY.

RUM-RUNNER RELEASED.

Helsingfors, Sept. 29. The seizure of the Austrian rum-running vessel Hyalen, by a Finnish warship outside territorial waters, had an extraordinary sequel when the legal experts found that the authorities were not justified in seizing the ship according to international law.

The vessel, with its cargo, was accordingly released, and rejoined the rum-running flotilla off the coast.—Reuter.

ANOTHER COMMUNAL RIOT.

HINDUS AND MOSLEMS CLASH.

Dehra Dun, Sept. 29. Six persons were injured and forty, mostly Kabulis, were arrested in a communal riot yesterday evening in connexion with religious celebrations in Ramilla, held by Hindus.

Stones were thrown at the images of Rama and Lakshmana, from a house said to be occupied by Kabuli Moslems, as the procession was approaching the mosque.—Reuter.

MEXICAN OIL FEELS DEPRESSION.

EMPLOYEES TO GET NOTICE.

Mexico City, Sept. 29. It is reported that the oil companies working in the Tampico area will dismiss three-quarters of their workmen during the next fortnight, as the result of the decrease in oil production and of bad business conditions.

Thousands of men will be involved.—Reuter's American Service.

WUHAN & NANKING TO FIGHT.

ARMED CLASH NEAR WUHU EXPECTED.

BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA TO BE REDUCED.

SWATOW'S PLIGHT OBSCURE

Although it has been known for some days that there had been a definite split between the Hankow and Nanking parties, it is learned to-day for the first time that an armed clash between the armies of these rival parties is expected to take place shortly in the region of Wuhu. Military preparations are taking place on both sides towards this end.

A late telegram received this morning from Canton clears up the hitherto obscure position regarding the relationships between General Li Chai-sum and Cheung Fat-hui. The latter will become the Commissioner of Military Affairs in Kwangtung and is expected to issue a manifesto in a few days reaffirming his loyalty to General Li.

A severe "pruning" of the British forces in China is promised, according to a telegram from London, in order to avoid any further taxation. The Treasury is now engaged in ascertaining the cost of the Shanghai Defence Force in this connexion.

The Swatow situation remains very obscure. The Communists are apparently still in control, and the Cantonese gunboats which were in harbour have now left.

CANTON POSITION CLARIFIED.

Canton, Sept. 30. Wahan and Nanking are openly splitting again. The Kuomintang headquarters in Hankow has sent out a circular telegram denouncing the Nanking Special Kuomintang Committee as illegal and declaring that the Kuomintang should support Mr. Wang Ching-wei as their leader. The Wahan Branch of the Political Council has been reorganized and is functioning as the highest executive organ of the Wahan party.

Anking and Wuhu, and a large part of Anhwei province, is now occupied by the Wahan army. General Liu Hsing is now in Wuhu with a very large force and these are expected to clash with those of Nanking at any moment. Generals Li Chung-jen and Ching Chien are sending large forces of troops from Nanking to reinforce the Wahan front, which will be the point of armed clash between Nanking and Wahan.

The Wahan Political Council, which is independent from Nanking, held its 3rd meeting on the 26th when the readjustment of the Hupeh financial situation was discussed at length.—Nam Chung Po.

CANTON SITUATION.

New Appointments.

Late news received in Hongkong this morning from Canton states that General Cheung Fat-hui will become the Commissioner of Military Affairs for Kwangtung, in succession to General Hsu Ching-tong.

General Chang Yueh-wei will become the Police Commissioner, succeeding General Tang Ying-wah.

General Cheung Fat-hui will, says the telegram, issue a manifesto in the course of the next few days announcing his continued loyalty to General Li Chai-sum.

It thus transpires that Generals Cheung and Li will work together amicably.

SWATOW SITUATION.

Still Very Obscure.

Swatow, Sept. 29. Although the city seems a little quieter to-day, the situation is very obscure. The Communists are still in control, while the Cantonese gunboats have now left the port.—Naval Wireless.

NORTHERNERS PROGRESS.

Slowly Nearing Nanking.

Nanking, Sept. 29. The cholera outbreak, which caused so many deaths among the troops, is now practically clear, but about his proposed marriage to Miss Soong Meiling.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW.

Re-imposed at Wuhu.

Wuhu, Sept. 29. A modified form of martial law has been imposed here, coincident with the return from Anking of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. The military are in full control of the situation and among their recent actions has been the closing of all the labour unions.—Naval Wireless.

ICHANG INCIDENT.

Troops in Foreigner's House.

Ichang, Sept. 29. The residence of Mr. Mackenzie was occupied by troops, believed to be under the control of General Yang Sen, on Tuesday, but on a protest being made, they left the premises.—Naval Wireless.

DEFENCE FORCE COST.

Severe "Pruning" Planned.

London, Sept. 29. Following his recent promise that the Shanghai Defence Force would not be involved in any further taxation, Mr. Winston Churchill, it is understood, has instructed the Treasury to obtain from the Spending Departments estimates for next year's expenditure in order to enable severe "pruning" to be carried out.—Reuter.

GENERAL DROPS OUT.

His Men Disarmed.

Shanghai, Sept. 29. General Chow Fong-chi has resigned from the chairmanships of the provisional and military committees of Chekiang. It is reported that 3,000 of General Chow's troops at Hangchow have been disarmed.—Reuter.

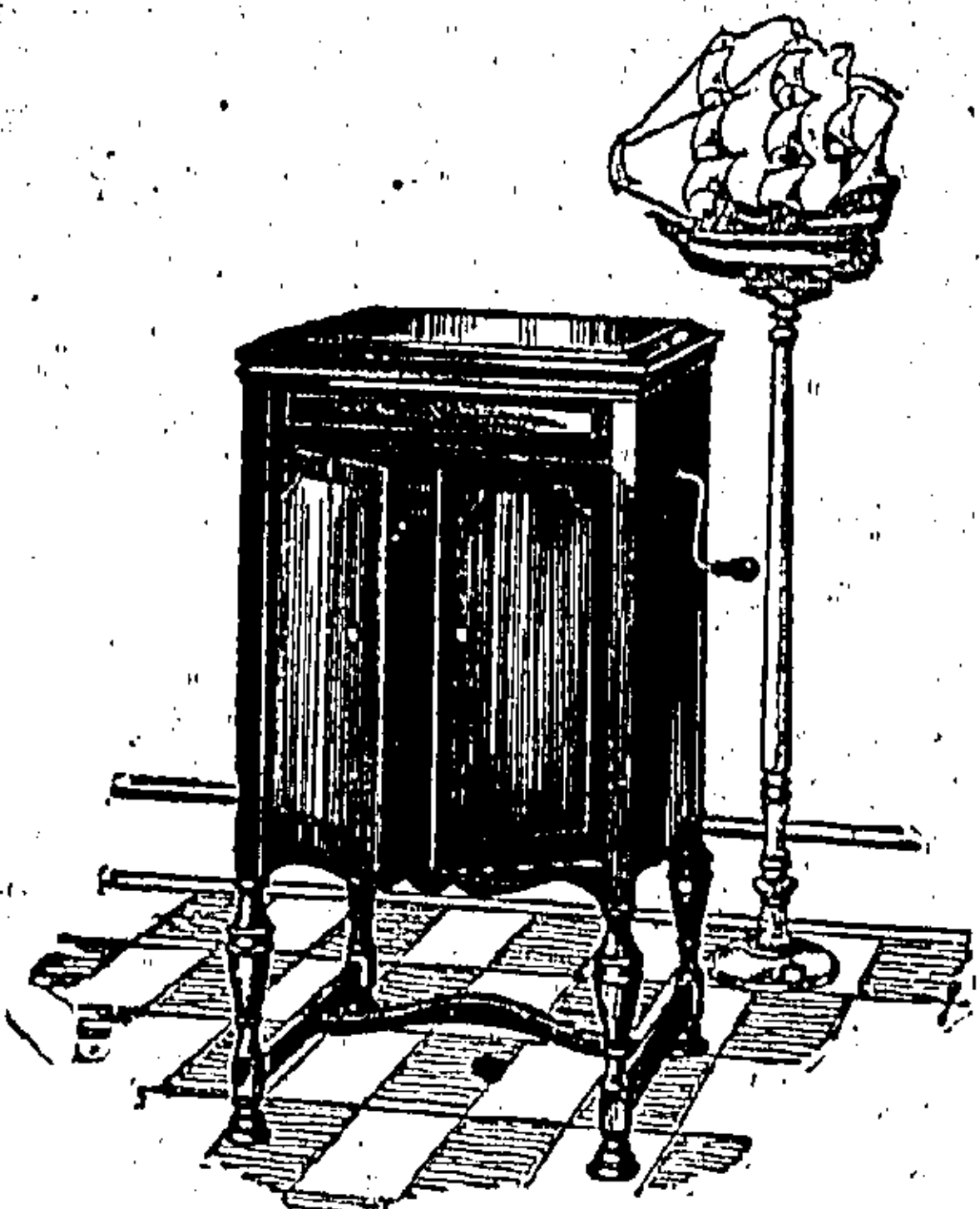
CHIANG IN JAPAN.

Non-Committal Interview.

Osaka, Sept. 29. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has arrived at Nagasaki, on his way to Unzen. He told reporters that he was visiting Japan to observe her progress in the past decade, and he was undecided whether he would go to America. He only smiled when asked about his proposed marriage to Miss Soong Meiling.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL LUNCHEON PARTY.

His Excellency the Governor of Macao and Madame Tamagnini Souza Barbosa entertained His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi and Lady Clementi at a luncheon party at Repulse Bay Hotel yesterday when others present were Major-General C. C. Luard, C. B., C. M. G., the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern and Mrs. Southern, His Honour, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood and Mrs. Wood, the Hon. Sir Shouson and Lady Chow, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Kotewall, Commander de Inso, Capt. Whyte, Capt. Forster, Capt. Johnstone, Capt. Dowbiggin, Mr. and Mrs. Servero and Mr. Servero, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. C. da Rosa, Mr. H. Rodgers, and Mr. Liang Shi-yi.

The main dining room was picturesquely decorated, the floral and table decorations being artistic in the extreme.

The menu was as follows:
Les Paniers des Grapes Fruits.
La Petite Marmite Bearnaise.
Les Filets de Sole Waleska.
Le Chateaubriand, Sauce Bearnaise.
Les Rommes Soufflet.
Le Foie Gras en Truffes Strasbourgeoise.
Les Asperges, Sauce Divine.
Les Paniers Lady Clementi.
La Corbeille aux Fruits.
Le Cafe.

Leaving To-morrow.

During the short visit to Hongkong of Whitney Smith and his well-known orchestra, Lady Clementi has paid several informal visits to the Repulse Bay Hotel dinner dansants, and the orchestra played in her honour at the luncheon party.

At the request of their Excellencies Whitney Smith was presented to them and received high praise. All guests were appreciative of the surprise playing of the orchestra during the luncheon.

Yesterday afternoon the distinguished visitors from Macao had tea at Mountain Lodge, and in the evening Mr. Ho Kwong entertained His Excellency Senhor Barbosa, Lady Barbosa and party at Stanley Lodge, Stanley Bay.

To-day His Excellency will have an informal luncheon party at Repulse Bay Hotel and in the evening will entertain some of his Portuguese friends.

He will leave Government House shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday morning and proceed to Queen's Pier. From there the party will put off on board the launch Victoria for the Patria and return to Macao.

His Excellency was entertained to an informal tea-party at the Club de Recreio, on Wednesday, there being a good attendance of local Portuguese residents present. The guests of honour were welcomed by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, President of the Club, and during the afternoon they inspected the new Club house that is being erected at King's Park.

His Excellency also visited the China Ginger Preserving Co. at Yau-mat, where he paid a thorough tour of inspection under the guidance of Mr. Tsu Hoo-cheun, secretary of the company.

COMING AND GOING.

NEW SENIOR OFFICER FOR WEST RIVER.

Passengers arriving yesterday by s.s. Kashmir from Europe included Comdr. M. L. Clarke, D.S.O., R.N., the newly appointed Senior Officer on the West River, to relieve Comdr. Fitzgerald. Others on board disembarking here, were Lieut. C. H. Drake, Mrs. E. Lauder, Mr. E. J. Spradbury, Mr. J. Scarr, Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Ware, Engr. Comdr. P. W. Warwick, Surg. Lieut. Prentice, and Mr. T. Soong.

Mr. W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G., also travelling by this vessel, is the newly appointed British Consul to Nanking.

CATHOLIC REBELS.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS WITH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Mexico, City, Sept. 29.
The Presidential bureau has issued a bulletin stating that thirty-four "rebellious Catholic fanatics" were killed and the Catholic Father Sedano captured and summarily court martialed and executed, after two combats with federal troops in Jalisco state.

The first fight occurred at Los Mezquites where thirty-eight rebels, headed by Sedano, were encountered.

The battle lasted four hours and fourteen rebels were killed, and two, including Sedano, were captured and executed.

The second engagement was at Port Ezele, where 250 rebels attacked Federal troops. The former fled to the mountains, leaving eighteen dead and many wounded.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MINISTER REMAINS.

SOVIET WILL NOT RECALL RAKOVSKY.

Moscow, Sept. 29.
The French Press campaign against Rakovsky has received its final quietus by the official statement that the Soviet Government has no intention of recalling him.

[M. Rakovsky, the Soviet minister to Paris, whilst on leave, issued a manifesto urging the resumption by Russia of efforts to promote a world revolution. The French Government protested and the Soviet repudiated M. Rakovsky's views. The French Press was not satisfied, however, and demanded his recall to Moscow.

More recently the French Cabinet issued a *communiqué* stating that at the moment there was nothing to justify a rupture of Franco-Russian diplomatic negotiations.]

OBITUARY.

OLD RESIDENT PASSES AWAY.

The death occurred yesterday at his residence at No. 209 Wanchai Road, of Mr. Patrick Henry Murray.

The late Mr. Murray was 61 years of age and was for a long time connected with the local branch of the Asiatic Petroleum Company. He retired from the Company a few years ago.

Much sympathy will be felt for his son, Mr. P. R. Murray, who is at the moment in Shanghai. The late Mr. Murray also leaves five daughters to mourn his loss. One is Mrs. A. W. Grimmett.

It was generally known that Mr. Murray had been in indifferent health for some time, having been sick, on and off, during the whole of the past year. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

The funeral passes the monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

NO PRUSSIAN LOAN.

REPARATION OBLIGATIONS.

Berlin, Sept. 29.
The hitch is due to difficulties centring round Article 248 of the Treaty of Versailles, whereby it asserts the revenues of the German empire and constituent states constitute the first charge on reparations obligations. It is understood the President of the Reichsbank does not favour the German public borrowing abroad from considerations of currency stability. These joint views have apparently influenced the States Department at Washington.—*Reuter's American Service.*

A previous report indicated that there was a certain amount of opposition from German banking circles to this loan being sought abroad.

COMPLICATED CASE.

LANDLADY REFUSES JAM TO LADY LODGER.

(BY ROBT. MACWHIRTER.)

I see from the last "Linkumoddie Herald" just to hand that a case came up in London about a woman that was sued for not paying rent for her room because she couldn't get jam for her tea.

Now that sounds a kenna' complicated but it's wonderful how some o' yon country newspapers get hold o' the news the way they do. No, I think for a minute that Alick Forbes was sent all the way to London to report the incident but all the same, I think it's just little short o' miraculous how nearly a Linkumoddie was read about the case little short o' a week after the thing happened. That just shows ye how careful ye have to be, no matter where ye are.

Ye see it was this way. The woman was sued for not taking a room that she'd pledged herself to go into. Her defence, I thought, was very woman-like, very human. She'd fixed up wi' the landlady, right enough, but when she discovered that there was nothing doing in the way o' afternoon tea, she was for drawing back. The drawing room was just by way o' camouflage, she said, and jam was only dished out once a week. She wanted her afternoon tea and jam wi' it when she felt like it. In fact, because she couldn't get her jam, she wanted it worse than anything else in the world. It had to be jam or nothing.

Tenant for Life.

Now, if yon landlady had had any sense she'd have put a big pot o' jam down in front o' her lodger every day for a week and thereby had a tenant for life. But no, she'd principles instead and aired them in court, wi' the result that she lost her case.

How is it that we all have a desire for the things we cannot get or to do the things we're prohibited from doing? You tell a kid not to do something and as sure as apples aren't nuts, it's the very thing it'll set about doing the minute your back's turned. Miners, for instance, are prohibited from smoking and taking matches down below and from taking explosives into their homes. Yet, knowing the extreme danger, they're always caught wi' spunks in their possession and gelignite in their kitchens. Folks are warned against jumping on the ferry after the gangway's up, but do they take any notice? Not them. If there was no gangway and they'd to scramble over the rails every time they wanted to go across the harbour there would be an unholy row, though. Tell a man by printed notice no' spit and he wants to spit all the more. As often as no' after a chap has read the warning in a railway carriage about no' putting his feet on the cushions, the first place he puts them is on the cushions. Tell a crowd to stand back and it pushes forward all the more. Preach at a man and tell him where he's likely to spend eternity and he puts in overtime sinning the more.

All of which leads me to think that the M.C.L. have gone the wrong way about getting folk down to Lee Gardens this incoming Saturday. Instead o' enticing people there they should have warned them o' the dangers o' eating Kandy in the open air; they should have been told that the Black Bottom was bad for the thyroid gland; that massed bands caused wax in the ears and that Chinese dragons were a menace to digestion. By advertising on these lines, the Lee Gardens wouldn't have been big enough for the crowd.

As it is, it's too late now and canna' be helped.

THE LEGIONARIES.

LARGE NUMBER RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

Rome, Sept. 29.
Three hundred and fifty American Legionaries have been received by the Pope.—*Reuter.*

OPIUM RAID.

THE ADMISSIBILITY OF A VOLUNTARY CONFESSION.

Holding that the prosecution had not produced all the evidence that they could have produced, Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday discharged a Chinese who was charged with selling opium without a permit from the Import and Export Department.

Mr. A. E. Hall defended. The case for the prosecution was that a codicil had been instructed by Revenue Officer Brown to purchase twenty cents worth of opium from a house in Tung On Street. The opium was supplied to the man and immediately after receiving the drug a party of officers raided the premises, arresting the defendant for selling opium. The defendant admitted selling the opium.

Yesterday, his Worship gave his decision on a point which had arisen during the hearing of the evidence regarding the admissibility of the statement made to the Revenue Officers by the defendant, Mr. Hall contending that that statement was not admissible as the defendant was not previously cautioned by the prosecution.

R. O. Brown pointed out to his Worship that such statements were always taken by raiders to determine the responsible person. This procedure had been adopted for the last seven years.

After some argument his Worship ruled against Mr. Hall holding that such evidence was accepted in the local courts.

Mr. Hall then addressed his Worship on the other evidence submitted by the prosecution. He emphasised the fact that although a Chinese Revenue Officer had discovered shells for containing the opium, none had been produced by the prosecution nor had the twenty cents, which had been paid to the defendant, been produced.

R. O. Brown pointed out that even if the defendant had been searched and the twenty cents produced it would not strengthen the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Hall submitted that it would substantiate the charge.

His Worship remarked that the prosecution did not produce all the evidence that they could have done and discharged the defendant.

NO MOTOR WAR.

GENERAL MOTORS OFFER OLIVE BRANCH.

New York, Sept. 29.
Wall Street, which, ever since the announcement that Mr. Henry Ford plans to build a new type of car has been anticipating a bitter automobile war between the Ford Company and the General Motors Corporation, is much interested in the reports of a speech by Mr. Alfred Sloan, President of the Corporation, at Milford, Michigan, in which he intimated that there was plenty of room in the automobile market for both companies, with cars falling in their respective price fields.

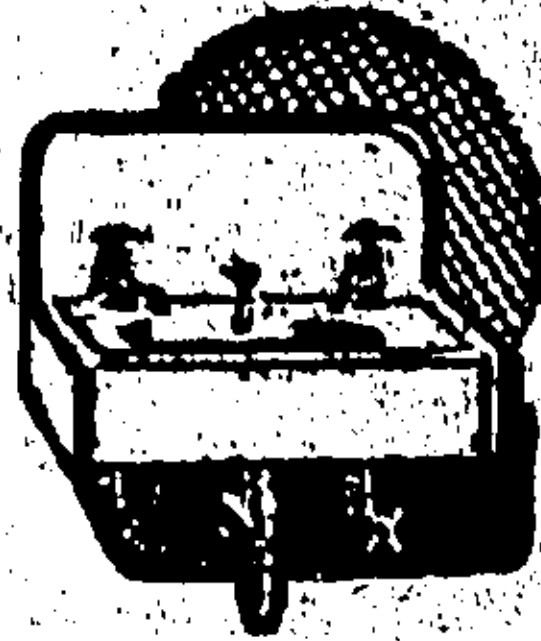
This was interpreted as extending the olive branch to the Ford Company, and it is inferred that so long as Ford's new model does not invade the domain of the higher priced cars built by the Corporation, for example the Chevrolet, there will not be a battle between these two giants of the motor car industry.—*Reuter's American Service.*

BIG BAND MERGER.

CHASE NATIONAL ABSORBS THE MUTUAL.

New York, Sept. 29.
The Chase National Bank has absorbed the Mutual National Bank, the merger involving a total capital of \$134,000,000.—*Reuter's American Service.*

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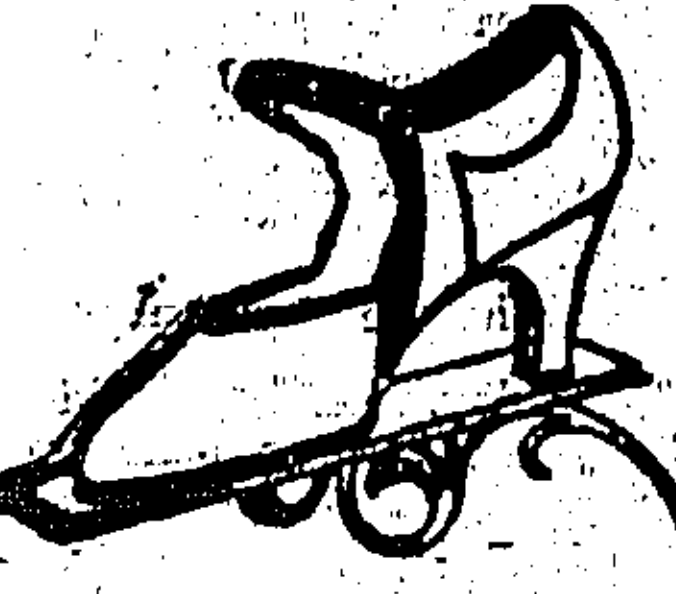
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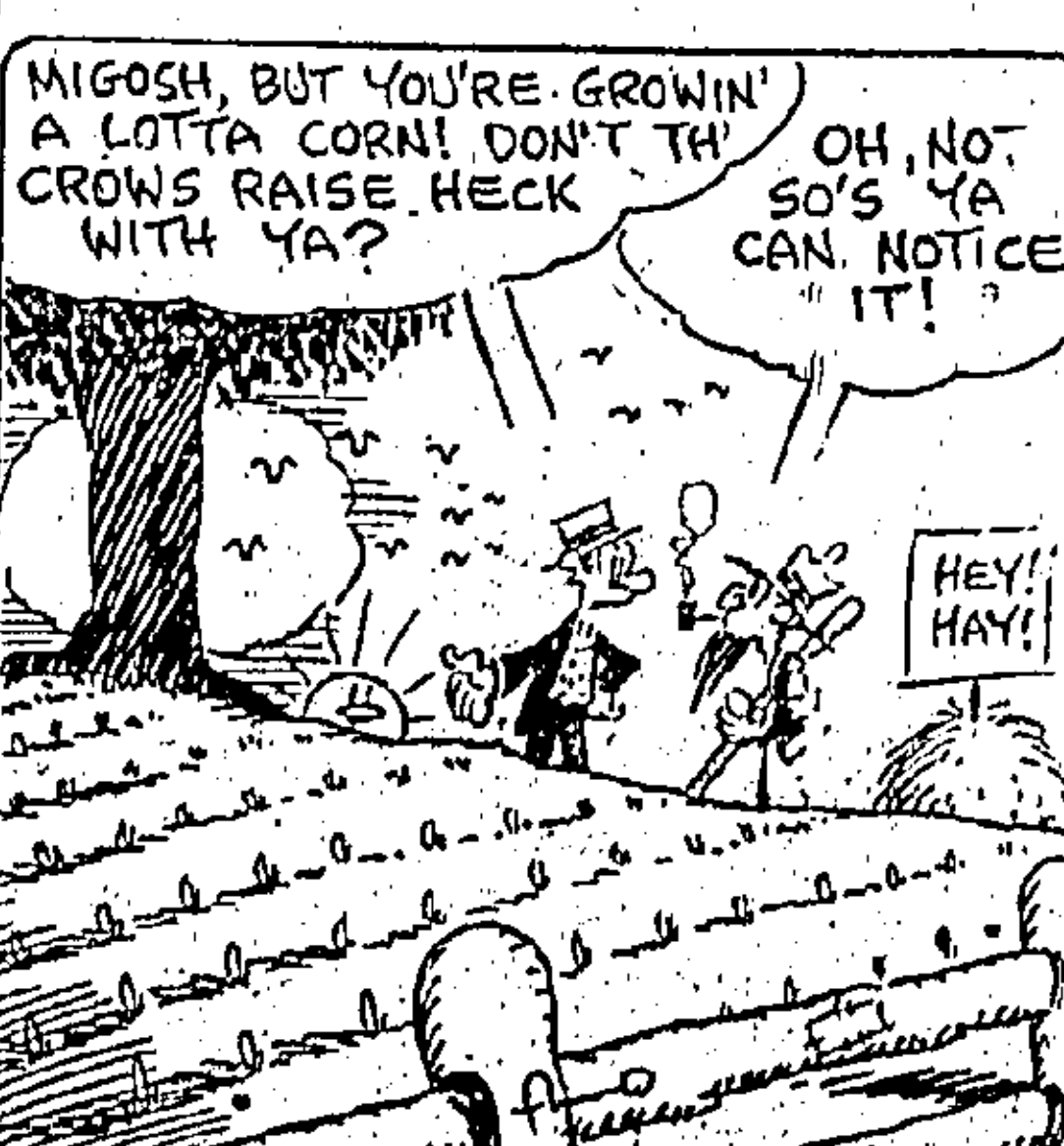
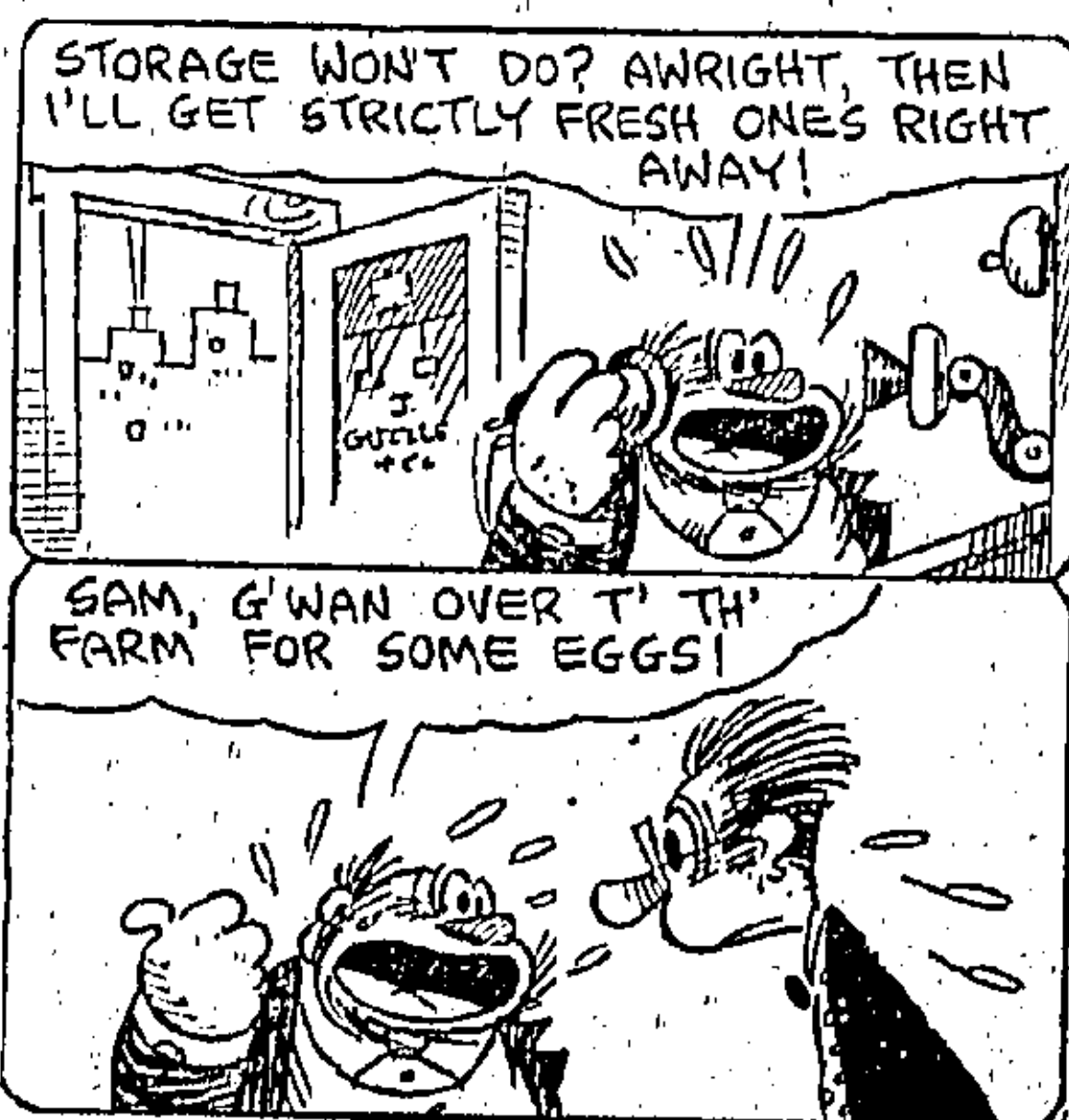
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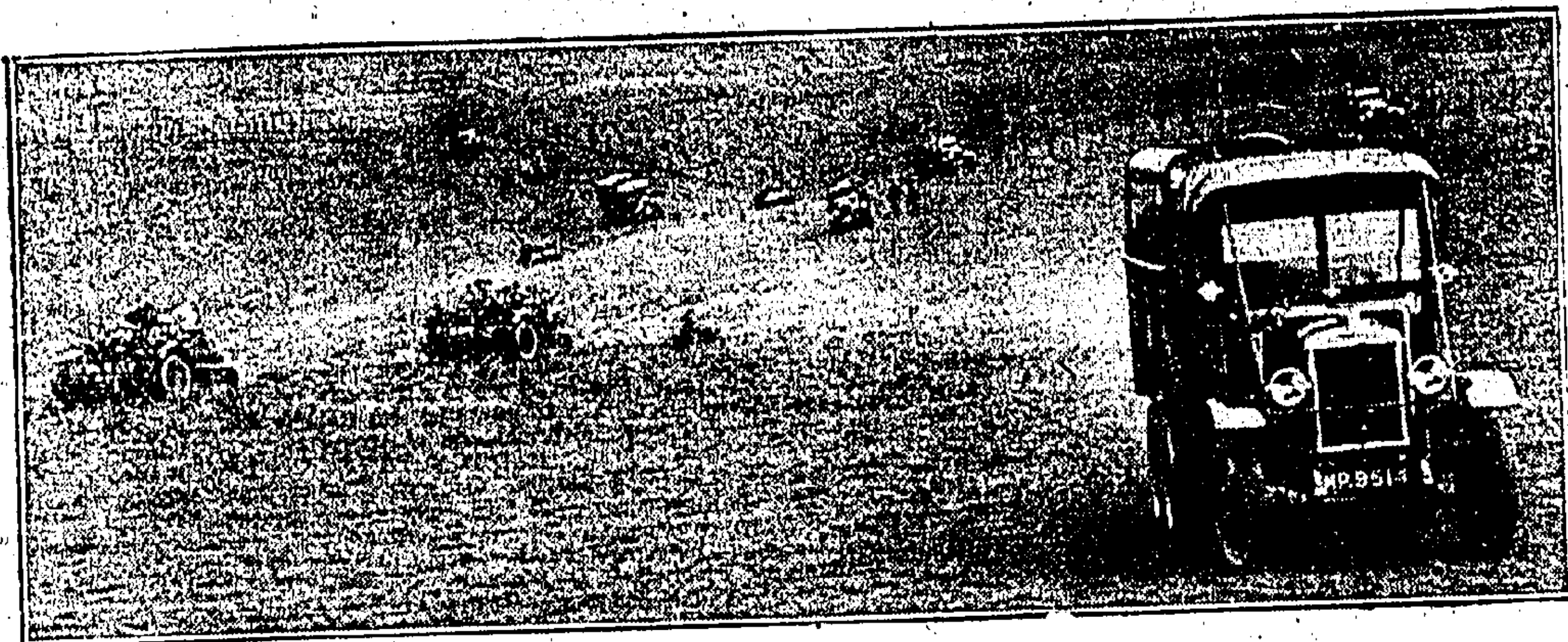


SALESMAN \$AM



Unnecessary

By Small



TEST OF THE MECHANIZED FORCE.—A photograph, taken during the test of the British Experimental Mechanized Force acting as a complete unit on Salisbury Plain, showing a variety of vehicles making their way up to Beacon Hill. (Times copyright).



SHEATHBILL FOR LONDON ZOO.—A Sheath-Bill from the South Shetlands recently arrived at the Zoological Gardens. (Times copyright).



THE THREATENED ENGLISH HARVEST.—The curious sight of a field of cut corn at Staplefield, near Handcross, Sussex, with the shocks protected by Canadian corn-covers against the continued heavy rains. (Times copyright).



DUTCH AEROPLANE WRECKED NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT.—The wreckage of the Royal Dutch Air Line machine which crashed near Sevenoaks, Kent, when on the way from Croydon to Amsterdam. The assistant pilot was killed, and the pilot and seven of the passengers were injured. (Times copyright).



GROUSE SHOOTING IN YORKSHIRE.—Dr. W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who shot over the Masham Moors, is seen waiting for the second drive. (Times copyright).



INDIAN HEDGEHOG AT THE ZOO.—One of the Indian collared hedgehogs which have just been added to Zoological Gardens, London. (Times copyright).



GROUSE SHOOTING IN YORKSHIRE.—Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of Admiralty, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, spent some days of August shooting over the Masham Moors, near Ripon. A photograph of the grouse passing over the butts. (Times copyright).



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A KIDNAPPING SENSATION.

PROMINENT SHANGHAI CHINESE THE VICTIM.

Another startling kidnapping case was reported in Shanghai last Monday.

It is not long ago that the comrade of a well-known bank there was kidnapped, and a rather large amount of money was asked for his ransom. Later, however, it was learned that although the police attempted to assist in every possible way no help was given by the bank authorities, who were said to have preferred to pay the money demanded rather than negotiate for the release of the comrade.

On Monday it was learned, Mr. Tsu Yai, a prominent member of the Provisional Committee on the French Municipal Council, while leisurely proceeding on his way in his motor-car No. 6007, was suddenly confronted by a few barrels of pistols. Without much ado the owners of these pistols took the driver next to Mr. Tsu Yai, and told the chauffeur to drive to an address, presumably given by them.

On inquiring at the French Municipal Police, it was learned that although investigations were being made into the matter, nothing definite had been learned.

It is rumoured that Mr. Tsu Yai was held up while proceeding along Avenue du Roi Albert.

Another version states: At 9.40 Tsu Yai, a rich Chinese, principal of the Institut Franco-Chinois, on Rue Lafayette, was kidnapped by a gang of three or four armed men when he was leaving his house in Avenue du Roi Albert, in his car No. 6007.

It appears that the kidnappers were waiting for his car, and as soon as it left the gates they stopped it, threw out the chauffeur, climbed into the car, and one of them drove the vehicle away.

The whereabouts of Tsu Yai and the kidnappers are at present unknown, although every effort is being made to rescue Tsu Yai.

ANGRY PLANTERS.

SCATHING CRITICISM OF CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

Ipo, Sept. 29.

As a preliminary to to-morrow's P. A. M. meeting at Ipo there was a lengthy discussion at the Bataung Padang Planters' Association yesterday at which scathing criticism was made of the incidence of cholera in Perak as a result of the dispatch of contacts from Penang for quarantine on estate and whereby there were several outbreaks.

The recent replies to the planters' questionnaire by the Immigration Committee were described as very unsatisfactory.

The meeting urged that the matter be brought to the notice of the Chief Secretary owing to continued arrivals.

The meeting favoured the retention of the P. A. M. council in preference to the old committee which was too parochial.

It favoured a life membership for Mr. C. Ward Jackson, but an allied suggestion was lengthily discussed in camera.

EUROPEAN INJURED IN CAR SMASH.

BAD SKID IN HAPPY VALLEY.

Owing presumably to the wet condition of the roadway, resulting from an early morning shower, a two-seater Morris-Cowley car skidded and collided with a tram standard outside the Civil Service Recreation Club at Happy Valley, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The front part of the car was badly put out of joint, while the steering wheel through being forced up on this account, struck the driver, Mr. D. H. Perry, in the jaw and almost laid him out.

Mr. Perry sustained in addition to this injury, a number of bruises, and was removed by the police to the Government Civil Hospital.

SHANGHAI MOTOR AND FASHION SHOW.

EXPOSITION WILL OPEN OCTOBER 29.

A combined motor car exhibit and fashion show, to contain all the new full models from England and America in automobiles and from Paris in wearing apparel, will be staged in Shanghai in a specially constructed building that is now going up at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Avenue du Roi Albert, one block from Avenue Joffre and in the heart of the best residential district in the French Concession. The exposition opens on October 29, says the *Shanghai Times*.

Booths in the new exposition, which has been organized by a group of business men headed by A. H. Crawshaw, have also been leased for domestic arts exhibits and for flower displays, the design of the exposition palace including space for gardening displays as well as ordinary exhibits.

A spacious ball room also is being contained in the design as well as a lounge and bar and other entertainment features. A military band will furnish music during every afternoon of the ten-day exposition, while a large jazz orchestra is to play for dancing in the evenings. Prizes of every description will be awarded during the operation of the exhibit as an added attraction.

Special Features.

Among one of the special features to be given prominence among the fashion booths, as a local touch demonstrative of designs that have been developed exclusively in Shanghai, will be a display from the Yangkueifei shop on Bubbling Well, where Miss Ing Tang has produced gowns of a distinctive Chinese and semi-foreign style. Gowns also from many other emporiums, such as "Vanity Fair," are to be in the front rank of the exhibitions.

ECLIPSE IN SIAM.

PREPARING FOR THE EXPEDITIONS.

Bangkok, Sept. 29.

In 1929 Siam will attract the eyes of the world, for in that year there will be a total eclipse of the sun, seen to the greatest advantage near Pattani in Southern Siam.

The question arises whether all who are sending expeditions should not combine, in order that the work may be coordinated and money saved. Of course, it is yet too early for definite arrangements but it is known that the Siamese Government intend to do things on the grand scale.

Housing accommodation will be erected at the camp selected, somewhere near Pattani; fresh water will be brought down and every facility will be offered.

It also is the intention to place at the disposal of the members of the expedition a number of aeroplanes in case they should desire to get into the air for the purpose of taking photographs.

All that is being thought out in a general way in the meantime, but soon it is presumed that a Committee will be appointed to take the arrangements in hand.

HEAVY RAIN IN MALAYA.

RIVERS RISING AND FLOOD SIREN SOUNDED.

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 29.

There are heavy rains upcountry. The Kuala Lumpur, Klang and Gombak rivers had risen to a dangerous height this morning. Low-lying areas are inundated. The flood siren was sounded at 9.30 a.m.

The river continues to rise and it is feared that if the rain continues for a day or two another flood will overtake the town.

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

HOW SPORTS AFFECT YOUR WELL-BEING.

ATHLETES' ENLARGED HEARTS.

To determine what happens to the enlarged heart of the athlete, two German investigators, Drs. Felix Deutsch and Emil Kauf of the heart station in Vienna, extended their observations over a period of five years, examining repeatedly athletes who had shown enlargement of the heart following competitive training.

Four hundred and forty-six athletes were examined in this study, some of them from four to six times.

For instance, one oarsman was first examined after he had had a half year's training in rowing. He then rowed less strenuously for a year and followed this with some truck training, after which there was again four months of the hardest kind of training in rowing. At this time he developed palpitation of the heart after rowing, and it was found that his heart had enlarged in size. He was permitted to continue his training tentatively for two weeks, during which his heart apparently accommodated itself to new conditions so that all of the symptoms disappeared. Evidently the heart had enlarged to accommodate new demands and was able to compensate for these demands when the demands were continued.

The observers were also able to study the hearts of some persons who had been examined fifteen years before by another investigator. Apparently the hearts of some of the athletes had enlarged steadily over this period. A physician 45 years old who had been a champion swimmer and athlete up to the age of 43 had a sufficient change to indicate actual damage to the heart.

On the whole, the outstanding observation was that the heart size does not vary greatly during a period of at least four years of athletics, sometimes five, in which the heart will develop rapidly and return to normal. Sometimes the enlargement is indicated by symptoms of palpitation, difficulty in breathing and a feeling of weight over the heart, but in most instances the complaints are so slight and so little noticed that the person trains on without disturbing himself about them.

The physicians believe that it is wise to study the heart in athletes regularly and to find out whether or not an enlarged heart shows a tendency to increase in size or to remain unchanged. If it tends to decrease or to remain for some time unchanged, the person may be allowed to proceed with exercise but under careful control.

The age of the individual concerned is important. With adequate medical inspection, athletic training may be permitted to every person who possesses requisite muscular development irrespective of his age. The danger seems to have been somewhat exaggerated, but athletic activities of men well on in adult life should not be permitted without rigid control.

FIRE AT BATAVIA HOTEL.

GUESTS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Batavia, Sept. 29.

The main building of Brastagi Hotel was burnt down on Thursday morning at 4.30.

The guests had a narrow escape. There were no injured.

Commencing at \$8,000 a site on Stubbs Road registered as Inland Lot No. 2412 was yesterday knocked down at Lammert's auction to Mr. A. Morris at a price of \$10,000.

There was only one other bidder, although a good number were present, and this party offered only \$9,000 for the site.

RUFFIANISM IN SINGAPORE.

HOOLIGANS ATTACK SCHOOL-BOY IN PLAYING FIELD.

The District Judge at Singapore, Mr. N. D. Muddle, last week listened to the recital of an example of ruffianism in Singapore as evidenced in an attack on a schoolboy by hooligans, one of whom stabbed three of the attacked lad's comrades on their coming to his assistance.

Three strange Chinese, walking on to the playing field of Oldham Hall on July 13, according to evidence led by Chief Court Inspector Meredith, attacked a student of the school. They knocked him down, and were stamping on him, when a number of his comrades rushed to his assistance.

The assailants immediately started to make off, but only one of them was able to get away.

Stabbed His Captors.

The other two, who later gave their names as Wong Piow Seng and Chow Gee, were seized, whereupon the former drew a dagger and attacked three of his captors.

In their defence, the two men stated that they were walking in the boys' playing field when a fight had started through Wong Piow Seng's antagonist was joined by others, and the accused had fled.

His Honour: What were you doing in the playing field?

It was explained that the accused were "taking a walk."

His Honour: In the playground of a school?—We did not know that it was not allowed.

His Honour convicted the first accused, Wong Piow Seng, of criminal trespass, voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, and being in possession of a dagger without a license. He was sent to prison for six months. The second accused was convicted of criminal trespass, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Both terms were of rigorous imprisonment.

SHANGHAI POSTMEN WANT UNIFORMS.

CUT "SUN YAT-SEN STYLE."

Shanghai's Chinese postmen may soon be observed delivering letters and parcels garbed like United States Marines, Salvation Army captains, or tropical planters if the resolutions passed at a meeting of the local branch of the Kuomintang on Saturday ever come into effect. One of these resolutions aims at propagating the case of "Sunyatsenism" and suggests that in future uniformed employees of the Chinese Post Office, a Nationalist institution, wear uniforms cut in the Sun Yat-sen style, i.e., with the coat buttoning right up to the neck, "choke" fashion, and that all their badges be changed from their present design to include a white sun on blue sky instead of the existing replica of the five bar flag of the Republic.

This was but one of a number of "reformation" resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the Post Office Union, which was held on Saturday last.

Other resolutions passed were:

1.—That the Executive Committee devise ways and means of raising funds to meet the expenses of the Union.

2.—That the new committee organize a club within a period of three months.

3.—That the Committee organize branch unions in various post offices.

4.—That the Committee request the Post Office authorities to observe Sundays as holidays.

5.—That the uniform of postmen be cut in the Sun Yat-sen style and that the design on the badges on postmen's caps be a white sun on blue sky instead of the five-coloured flag.—*Shanghai Times*.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES ROBBED.

BANDIT ACTIVITY NEAR WUSIH.

Four hundred houses were robbed, four wealthy people captured, as a band of 200 bandits scoured Kanochien, a village in the neighbourhood of Wusih, early last Sunday.

The bandits were armed with rifles, Mauser pistols, knives and old-time weapons when they descended upon the country folks like a swarm of vultures, pillaging and destroying the houses.

The 22nd division of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps of Wusih, and the No 6 river police, who, having been informed of the looting, and made necessary preparations for defence beforehand, were defeated by the bandits after an hour's clash. The little defence force, numbering hardly over thirty, was forced to give up arms and flee for their lives.

When all resisting forces were cleared away, the brigands thoroughly ransacked every house, overhauled even every thatched-clad cottage, bringing away with them big quantities of silver dollars stored up by the farmers in their homes. Four wealthy villagers, who boasted of big fortunes, were taken captive. The brigands demanded \$30,000 from each for their release.

Later in the evening information about the plunder reached Wusih, and the authorities there detailed a detachment of troops to the village. When they arrived, the brigands had already vanished in the direction of the Yangchen lake.

QUEEN'S THEATRE



THE GRAND DUCHESS AND THE WAITER.
ADOLPHE MENJOU
FLORENCE VIDOR
A Gaumont Picture

NEXT CHANGE



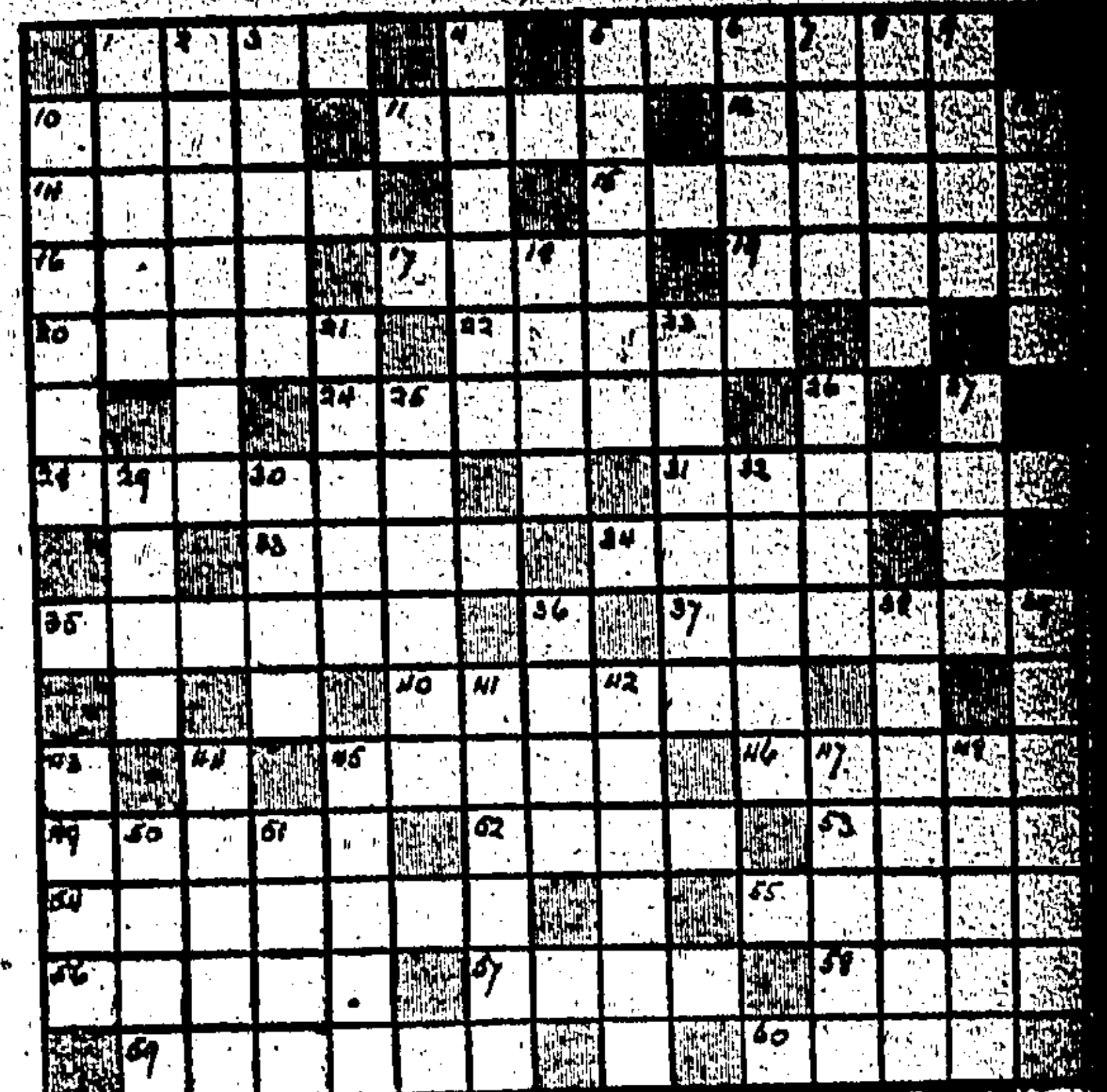
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THE NEW PAIN-KILLER.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across.

- 1 Bristle.
- 5 Bands worn round the waist.
- 10 Roster.
- 11 River island.
- 12 Hard gem.
- 14 Rub out.
- 15 Olive-green variety of Chrysolite.
- 16 Virgin metals.
- 17 Large room.
- 19 Cares.
- 20 Funeral piles.
- 22 Highways.
- 24 One who heaves.
- 28 Loops.
- 31 Ruminant mammal.
- 33 New Zealand fortified camps.
- 34 Australian birds.
- 35 Province of N. America.
- 37 Mountain clefts.
- 40 Half eaten (Arch.)
- 45 More ashy.
- 46 Scanty.
- 49 One who races.
- 52 Singles.
- 53 Was indebted to.
- 54 Boasting in triumph.
- 55 French town.
- 56 Positions.
- 57 Consumes.
- 58 Germ of a plant.
- 59 Estimate.
- 60 Lively.

Down.

- 1 Sad.
- 2 Kind of aggregate fruit like strawberry.
- 3 Cup.
- 4 Species of antelope.
- 5 Roman garments.

Yesterday's Puzzle.

REDOUCE A MATIN
AFTER LAUGHED N
WATER A GAMES
C L GLITTER A
EVAN STEWS AN
SOPHIE C T WARD
SCUDS MATT
SEVEN C A SARE
ERAS CHECK STY
WANCROAKER W
SADDLE O VARE
EALAWARDED E
SALADS E ZIANT

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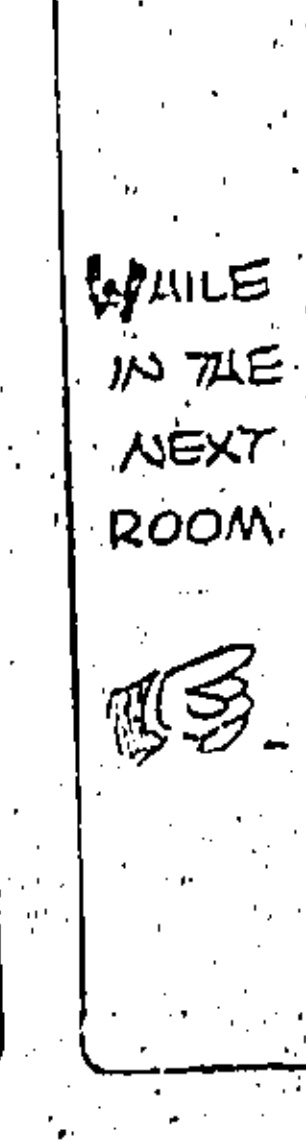
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ABOUND—
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BELIEVE
HIS OWN
EYES!



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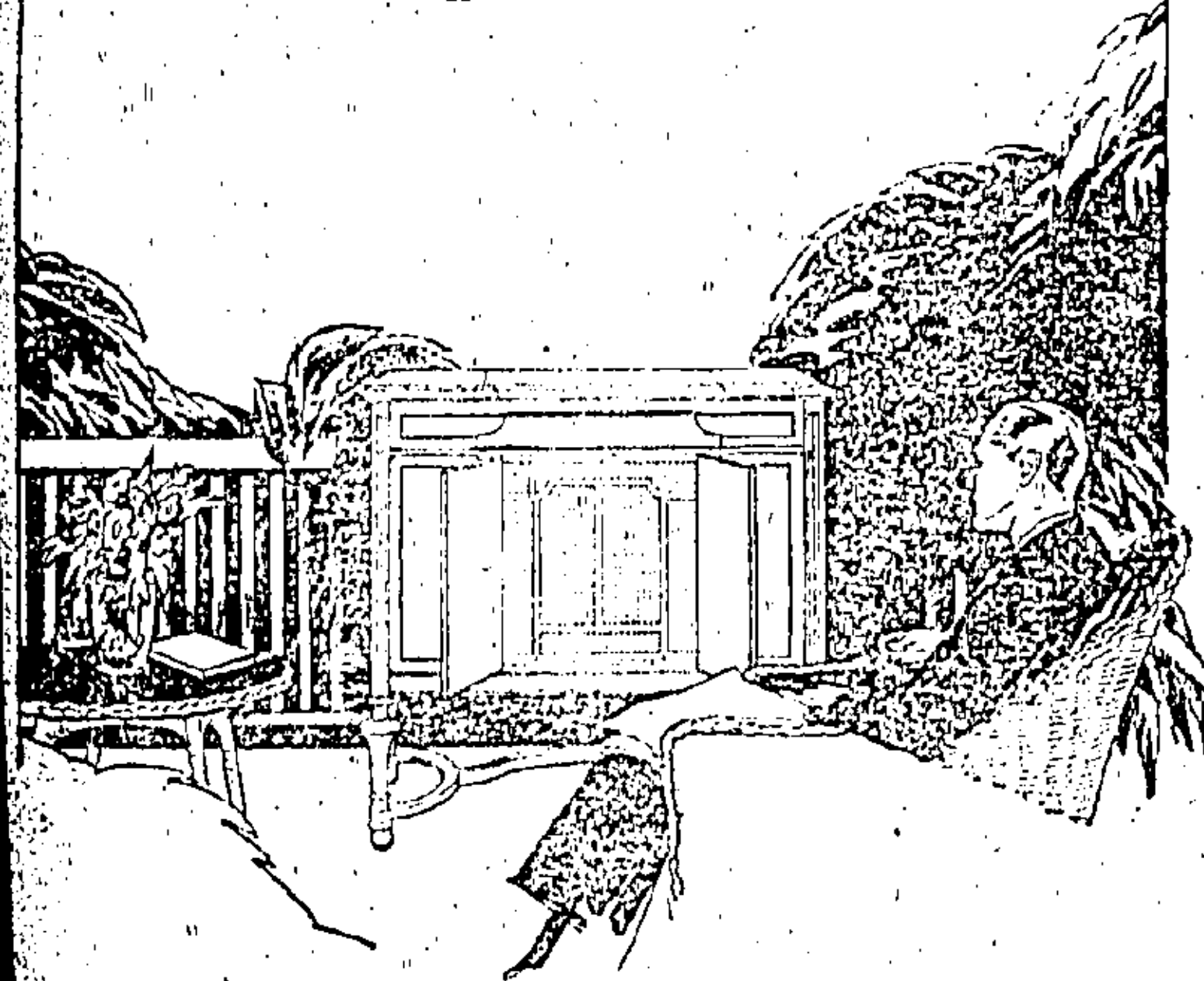
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DEATH.

MURRAY.—On September 29th, 1.30 p.m., at 200, Wanchai Road, Patrick Henry Murray, aged 61 years. Funeral will pass the monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30 1927.

NANKING'S POLICY.

In our yesterday's issue we gave a translation of the full text of the latest manifesto issued by the Nanking administration—a manifesto which contained a reassertion of the false charge that the "unequal treaties" are the root and source of all China's troubles. The long and wordy preamble might be passed over, because it is typical of the unconvincing wordiness which has characterised so many of the Nationalist utterances in recent years. But later on this manifesto proceeds to indicate six different lines of endeavour to which the New Nationalist Government of the Republic of China is going to apply itself, and it calls upon the spirits of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionary martyrs, as well as the living 400,000,000 people of China to witness these pledges. Firstly the nation is promised more war in the prosecution of the campaign against the North; secondly, the abrogation of all the unequal treaties is promised and space is given to prove that these treaties are the fountain-head of all woe; thirdly, the Communist party is to be exterminated; fourthly, as an annex to the above, it is sworn that discipline will be maintained so that Communism can be effectively suppressed and the gospel of the Three Principles exalted; fifthly, industries are to be subsidized and supported along the lines laid down by Dr. Sun in his various works; and sixthly, all administrative abuses, extortions, and other official crimes against the people are to be suppressed. In this last pledge special mention is made of wicked gentry and "denationalized compradors."

On the above the *N. C. Daily News* rightly comments that the part that interests foreigners most is the second pledge in which the abrogation of the unequal treaties is promised. Militarism, national bankruptcy, the corruption of the Mandarinate, the poverty of the people, loss of sovereignty, and abuse of Chinese abroad are all said to be traceable to treaties imposed upon China by Imperialism during the past eighty years. Dr. Sun is then quoted as having instructed his following to wipe out these blighting agreements as soon as possible and the new Nanking

regime pledge itself to wholehearted effort in the direction of their complete abrogation. Now unless the drafting of this manifesto was left to some fanatical school boy, we know that its author did not believe that any of the charges brought against the unequal treaties could be substantiated before a group of rational and impartial judges. This is political eyewash for the million. The leaders know perfectly well that the only feature of the Three Principles, as parveyed throughout China by Russian trained agitators, which took hold upon the popular fancy and now binds the Kuomintang following together, was the anti-foreign character of the book. They know that most of the charges brought against the foreigner and his treaties are thoroughly absurd, founded upon an appalling ignorance of history and economics, but they feel that anti-foreignism is the strongest tie that binds the organization together so that for policy's sake they have to reiterate all this nonsense about the evils brought upon their otherwise immaculate nation by alien Imperialism. Here the manifesto brands itself as dishonest and insincere, for it certainly was not written and promulgated by an assembly of students but by the mature leaders of the Nationalist movement. If one were to approach these leaders and ask them whether this was to be taken by the major Powers as a challenge these same leaders would hasten to assure one that this was meant for internal consumption only, as a political appeal, and that the "Government's" most ardent desire was to deal fairly and justly with foreigners and avoid friction with the Powers. Yet, as an official document it is a challenge.

A Lesson In Nationalisation.

It is only after some years of experiment, apparently, that the Australian Government is awakening to the fact that State ownership does not pay in competition with private enterprise. A news cable published yesterday announced the intention of the Commonwealth authorities to offer the vessels of the Australian Commonwealth Line to a private company, in view of the report on their working by a joint committee on public accounts. It has been known for a long time that the ships of this State-owned line were being run at anything but a remunerative return, and it was merely a matter of time when the Government decided to sell out. Australia, unfortunately, has been largely ruled by a section of politics of the extreme variety, some of the districts suffering thereby more than others. Some of the effects of this are seen in the increasing burden of national indebtedness, the failure to make all labour remunerative or foster the costly experiments in State enterprise, such as the Commonwealth Line, being continued after their lack of prospect had become evident. So far as shipping is concerned, the United States of America, despite all that experts could devise, furnished an example to the world in the case of the Shipping Board vessels, which had to be chartered out to private companies to make them paying propositions. Yet, in Britain, there are still many very articulate sponsors of nationalisation of industry—mines and railways, and indeed anything where large sections of labour are concerned, are desired for the nationalisation schemes of these advocates of Government ownership and operation. In a way the problems raised by mines are different. Admittedly, there is much to be said for the sale of the country being a national asset rather than the preserve of a privileged few. Railways, however, have been in competition, and it cannot be gainsaid that in efficiency the British railway service to-day stands second to none other in the world. Our mercantile marine, that great national asset, again, stands in its premier position through no red-tape enterprise, but owing to the magnificent building-up work of the mercantile adventurers and pioneer traders who have been free to operate for centuries. The only successful State money-making department of a public type, as it happens, is the Post Office, but being a monopoly of international nature, the postal services of all countries lie outside the category of Government trading. Perhaps the main factor in the question of success of private versus State enterprise is the one of profits. In the first case the owners look for all they can make and save; in the latter instance there is always more money to draw upon, coming out of a seemingly limitless public purse.

DAY BY DAY.

SOLITUDE IS SOMETIMES BEST SOCIETY.—*Milton.*

The B. I. s.s. Torilla from Singapore is due here on Tuesday next.

A Chinese boy was removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday with a scalp wound resulting from an attempt to alight from a moving train at Fanling.

A handbag containing various articles and money, was reported by Miss M. White, as having been stolen, from a chair during a dance, on Wednesday night, at the Central British School.

As a result of a fall from some scaffolding outside the Wing On Godown at Des Voeux Road West, a Chinese boy was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday, suffering from injuries to the head.

A five-year-old Chinese girl was run over by a handtruck, one of the wheels of which passed over her foot. The accident occurred yesterday at Des Voeux Road West, the victim being removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 21 arrivals and 20 departures, of which nine and five respectively were British. Tonnage was lower than yesterday, but cargoes showed an improvement, with British vessels making a good showing under through freights. There remain 71 vessels in harbour of which 25 are British.

The following ships are expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day:—Szechuen, President Pierce, Suisang, Yuensang, Tean, Shantung, Tjitaroom, Nagasaki, Saarland, Kashmir, Van Overstraten, Elmbank, Kweiyang, Kiangchow, Athos II, Dell Maru, Taikwa Maru, Nagano Maru, Suwa Maru, Hawaii Maru, Anyo Maru, Times Maru, D'Artagnan, Glenber, Huichow.

Passengers arriving from the north by s.s. Khyber this morning included Colonel Russell Brown, Mrs. Hayley Bell, Colonel Enser, Colonel F. S. Exham, Colonel W. S. McKenzie, Colonel C. R. Rice, Captain N. C. Parkes, Major and Mrs. Carrington Syles, and Lieut. Sixsmith. Through passengers for London from Shanghai included Lieut. Col. W. P. McArthur, Captain E. G. Shearman, and Lieut. A. J. Morris.

At the instigation of Q.M.S. Smith, two young Chinese were charged before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate's, this morning, with stealing a piece of corrugated iron from Whitefield Barracks. One of the two lads was stated to have been seen carrying the iron out of the main entrance of the Barracks while the other was ready in the streets to receive the stolen sheet. Both defendants were sentenced to eight strokes of the cane.

The Forbes Russell Comedy Company wound up their season in Hongkong with the presentation, at the Star Theatre, last night, of "Fallen Angels." There was a large audience, who at the conclusion of the performance, demonstrated their appreciation in an enthusiastic manner, marking the close of a season which if not always very satisfactory from the attendance point of view, has nevertheless been successful by virtue of the high standard of the Company.

Meeting a man in the street whom she had never seen before, a waitress from one of the tea-houses at Queen's Road West, agreed to change a bundle of notes for him and, as security, left behind her trinkets worth \$50 before going to the money-changers. She was subsequently disillusioned in discovering that the parcel handed to her contained only blank paper. She rushed back to find that the stranger had disappeared. A report has been made to the police.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Sept. 29.
Paris	124
Brussels	34.02 1/2
Amsterdam	12.10 1/2
Berlin	20.44 1/2
Copenhagen	18.17
Vienna	34.52
Helsingfors	193 1/2
Lisbon	2.7/16
Bucharest	78 1/2
Buenos Aires	47.69/64
Shanghai	26/8
Yokohama	1/10.81/32
New York	4.88 11/16
Genoa	25.24
Milan	89.20
Stockholm	18.09
Oso	18.46
Prague	104 1/4
Madrid	27.73
Athens	307
Rio	5.57/64
Bombay	1/5.29/32
Hongkong	1.11 1/2
Silver (spot and forward)	25 1/2

—British Wireless.

OBITUARY.

DUTCH EXPERT ON HEART DISEASE.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.

The death has occurred of Professor Willem Einthoven, the Nobel prizewinner of 1924, who was principally famous for his investigations of the functions of the heart, and was the inventor of the heart galvanometer or cardiograph.—*Reuter.*

Willem Einthoven the Dutch medical expert, was born at Samarang, Dutch East Indies, in May, 1860. He studied medicine, and later became Professor of Medicine at Leyden University.

His important device for studying and depicting the action of the heart, known as the electric cardiograph won him the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine in 1924.

As the result of his labours physiological knowledge regarding the heart has been considerably increased, and physicians have been provided with a new and important means of diagnosis. The cardiograph devised by him makes it possible by electrical transmission to register the action of the muscles of the heart and depict it on a strip of paper in the manner of the registering barometer, thus showing how the heart is working and how each individual part is functioning, what sort of irregularities are occurring, and in many cases the cause of these.

To-day there is hardly a clinical institute or large hospital in which cardiographic diagnosis is not carried out by Einthoven's method.

A Lecture Tour.

Commenting on the subject at the time of the Nobel award, a press correspondent said: "Unaware that he had received the Nobel Prize in medicine and physics combined, Dr. Willem Einthoven of the Leyden University, has been travelling and lecturing in America since October (1924). Official notification of the award followed him around until it found him in New York City a few days ago, after he had been denying press notices of its bestowal."

The Nobel Prize came to Dr. Einthoven as a result of his researches in electro-physiology. His studies centred on the discovery made in 1887 by A.D. Waller, a German, that the electrical disturbances produced by the human heartbeat could be detected at the surface of the body.

To measure these phenomena and to ascertain how far they might be of service to the physiologist in understanding the nature of the heart's action and to the physician in recognizing and distinguishing between the various forms of heart disease Dr. Einthoven invented the string galvanometer. The first extensive description of this instrument was published in 1903, and in 1906 there appeared in a French physiological journal an account of Dr. Einthoven's own investigations with it. Since then scientific physicians all over the world have been securing the instruments as fast as they were available.

The device writes a photographic record on a moving strip of sensitized paper. It is in use in most of the important hospitals and clinics of the world and in private offices of many physicians who specialize in disease of the heart, and it has almost revolutionized the treatment in certain types of heart disease.

21 YEARS AGO.

EXTRACTS FROM
"TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following items are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for the week ended September 29th, 1906.

The rate of the dollar on demand was 2/2 1/2.

Capt. P. N. Rolfe of the Indo-China S. N. Company's Namsang, was presented with a silver rose bowl at Singapore, for saving the shipwrecked crew of a junk.

The following cricketers left for Shanghai to play in an interport match: Messrs. R. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, C. H. Mackay, H. E. Stranger-Leathes, H. W. Smith, H. W. Woodward, G. E. Morrell, H. R. Phelps (Umpire) and George Grimble (scorer).

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company sold the steamer N. S. del Rosario as she lay at Yanmat Bay, for \$3,900.

The Very Idea!

Briggs fancied himself as a bit of a wag. "I hear Jinks is always setting traps for his wife," he said one night to Mrs. Tattle, whom he met at a social.

"How awful!" exclaimed the lady. "Jealously I suppose?"

"No," said Briggs, with a chuckle, "nice!"

Remember child, on seeing Mrs. Brown.

So lithe, so gracious in her Paris gown,

Her forebears hung head down-head downwards from the trees, And cracked their cokenuts upon their knees.

Husband at Thames Police Court, applying for a summons against his two sons: My wife is a funny woman. Mr. Cairns, the magistrate: They nearly all are.

Willesden woman: My sister has had three husbands and lost them all. She is not the sort of woman to keep them.

Man Man at Highgate, in an assault case: I was going upstairs when he "dotted" me on the eye.

Midland woman (to solicitor): I want to ask you one question, my beauty! Solicitor: I am not beautiful, and I am not a witness.

Nottingham woman: You tell stories, but I am speaking the awful truth!

Domenico Bonasera, a club secretary, of Frith-street W., was at Marlborough-street Police Court fined £10 or fourteen days' imprisonment for confining an eagle in a cage too small to permit it freely to stretch its wings.

The case had been adjourned because at the last hearing Bonasera said that the bird had been placed in a much larger cage.

Inspector William Jones, of the R.S.P.C.A., now stated that the cage was sufficient to meet the requirements of the law.

It was urged on behalf of Bonasera that he intended no cruelty, and that he was a lover of birds and animals.

Farmer (to cattleman, who has a beautiful black eye)—"Hallo George, how did you come by that black eye?"

Cattleman—"Well, it was 'like this. The roan coo has a playful way o' flickin' her tail 't my face when I'm milkin' her, so yesterday I tied a brick at the end o' to keep it down!"

It is well to be old sometimes.—*Dr. Mr. Justice Eve.*

In its proper place chastisement is very necessary.—*Mr. R. Stuart Rodger.*

There is a tendency to accept the product of Oxford and Cambridge Universities as superior to any other.—*Miss Margery Fry.*

I believe the aeroplane and the airship, if properly used, can be made instruments for making the Empire far more closely and physically united.—*Sir S. Hoare.*

A servant girl at Cassel (Germany) has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, to be served three years hence, unless, in the meantime, which is to be spent under the eye of the police, she has retrieved her character for frivolity.

She was charged with causing bodily injury by neglect to a four-years-old infant which had been placed in her charge. She went to a small gasthaus, or inn, where a youth of her acquaintance was employed, and to amuse themselves, gave the child beer. The baby liked it so they gave it more.

The next day the child found its way to the inn alone and asked for beer, which the youth gave it. So much did the child drink that it became quite drunk, and had to be carried home, where it was found to be suffering from alcoholic poisoning.

A gentleman entered a restaurant to order a meal.

"Bring me a tankard of ale and a really good steak," he said to the waiter.

"Fillet, sir?" said the waiter.

"Yes," said the customer, absentmindedly, "right up to the brim."

A woman appeared at Tower Bridge Police Court in answer to an application for an ejectment order made out in the name of Charles Preston.

The landlord, when the case was called, said he had served the notice personally.

Mr. Gattle (the magistrate): On whom was the notice served?

The landlord: On his wife.

Mr. Gattle: Where's your husband, Mrs. Preston?

Mrs. Preston: He has been dead two and-a-half years.

Mr. Gattle (to the landlord): I am afraid you will find service rather difficult. There is no established means of communication yet. You will have to serve a fresh notice on the wife.

There was one British case of typhoid fever reported yesterday and also one Chinese case of diptheria. There was a further case of rabies.

N.C.O. FACES SERIOUS CHARGE.

ALLEGED POSING AS POLICE INSPECTOR.

CASE ADJOURNED.

Sergeant Leonard Lowes, of the Queen's Regiment, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Police Court this morning with posing as a Police Inspector on two occasions, when entering certain houses in Wanchai, and with obtaining, by means of a trick, a sum of \$5 on one of these visits. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Myo Yamashita, the mistress of a house at No. 9, Sampan Street, stated that at 2 o'clock on the morning of August 23rd, a loud knock was given at the door and a voice gave witness to understand that he who was seeking entry was a police inspector.

Confused and nervous, she opened the door and the defendant entered. He stayed for two hours, and before leaving, asked witness to lend him \$10. He was very threatening, and witness gave him \$5, not with the hope of its return, but with only the object of pacifying and keeping the defendant quiet.

Stayed Two Hours.

Tsui Fajikama, a girl from the same house, stated that defendant gave her to understand that he was a "No. 1 Police Inspector" and required her to produce her registration book, which he then signed. He also said that he was "very angry" from having been made to wait outside a closed door, and threatened to "bring her up" in the morning, when "she would lose \$200." After staying for two hours, he said that in consideration of the fact that it was the first time, "\$50 would be all right." Then, before going away, he asked if she had change for a ten-dollar bill, and in the end took five one-dollar bills without any other comment than that he would within four days return the money.

This was all the evidence taken this morning in regard to defendant's alleged visit to this house. As regards another visit made to No. 9 Spring Garden Lane, in the same quarter, evidence was reserved until the next hearing. The case was then adjourned.

BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION PROCEEDING.

Paris, Sept. 29.

Mystery surrounds the conversation which Sir Austen Chamberlain is to-day having with the Spanish Dictator, Primo de Rivera.

Le Journal's Madrid correspondent says that the greatest secrecy is maintained as to the whereabouts of Primo de Rivera. The Spanish censorship has ordered the newspapers not to publish anything about the matter.

The correspondent understands that the main topic of discussion is the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish zone of Morocco, a question which the Government of Spain is anxious to have settled before the Spanish sovereigns sail for Morocco on October 4.

PHONING TO NORWAY POSSIBLE.

NEW FACILITY FOR LONDON.

London, Sept. 29.

The Postmaster General announces that, next Saturday, a telephone service will be inaugurated between this country and Norway.

Communication will be restricted at the outset to calls between London and Oslo. Charges for a unit call of three minutes' duration from London to Oslo will be 22s. 6d. from eight o'clock in the morning to nine in the evening, and 13s. 6d. from nine in the evening to eight in the morning.

Subscription calls at half the day charges may be obtained during night hours for minimum periods of a month.—British Wireless.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald will deliver a series of addresses at Union Church during October on "Practical Religion." The subjects at the evening services will be Oct. 2, "Religion and Home," Oct. 9, "Religion and Business," Oct. 16, "Religion and Sport," Oct. 23, "Religion and Friendship" and Oct. 30, "Religion and Personal Character."

EXCITING CHASE OF ARMED ROBBER.

REVOLVER DUEL WITH DETECTIVE.

A FIERCE FIGHT.

An armed robber was captured in Jalan Besar, Singapore at 11.30 one morning last week. The capture was due to the dogged persistence and pluck of a Chinese detective and a Malay constable. These men kept up an almost mile long chase in which a fierce fight in a Chinese house, in which the officers were rather roughly handled, and a shot at point blank range which the unarmed Malay constable escaped by throwing himself on his stomach, were incidents.

The chase began in Victoria Street. The officers saw three Chinese being chased in Kallang, by a number of civilians. They joined in, gradually closing up as the civilians, tiring, dropped out and the fugitives dashed into a saw mill in Victoria Street.

In a Saw Mill.

In the saw mill, the officers, lost two of the men. But they kept the third in view, and followed him through the mill on to a field adjoining Jalan Besar on one side and Paya Road on the other.

In the middle of this field, the fleeing man suddenly turned and fired at almost point blank range at the Malay constable who escaped the shot by throwing himself on his stomach.

The detective, who had been running beside the constable, then drew his weapon, and a revolver duel between pursuer and pursued ensued.

A Shot Finds a Mark.

A stumble on the part of the fugitive and blood on his pants, coupled with a cessation of further shots, told the pursuing police officers that one of the detective's bullets had found a mark.

They redoubled their efforts to catch up with the man in front, but the latter was sprinting harder than ever.

To the officers it appeared as if he was fresher than when he started. On emerging from the mill, he had made in the direction of Jalan Besar. He had now changed his direction and was heading for Paya Road.

A Fierce Fight.

In Paya Road, he dashed into a Chinese house. The officers, who had by now got close up, were in almost at the same instant, and a fierce fight followed in which the shot-fugitive was assisted in his determined resistance by the occupants.

Why he fired no shots is not evident, except perhaps that he lost his pistol in the fight, for when he emerged, to run up Paya Road in the direction of Jalan Besar, the officers noticed that he no longer carried his pistol.

Stopped by Malays.

He was running up Jalan Besar, trying visibly, a hastening sign to the relentlessly pursuing officers, who began to close up just as two Malays, rushing out, laid the fugitive low.

After his capture the man lay, apparently badly wounded, but subsequent medical examination revealed that the shot had merely passed through the fleshy part of the thigh without doing any serious damage.

The shot man has been identified as a known bad character.

It is believed that the chase up Victoria Street which attracted the officers' attention followed an attempt at a hold up, but no information is available as to this.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

YOUNG CANDIDATE STANDS DOWN.

London, Sept. 29.

Sir Charles Batho was chosen to-day as Lord Mayor of London for the coming year.

An unusual circumstance marked the proceedings. Sir Harold Moore had a prior claim to the Lord Mayoralty, since he was the senior alderman, but Sir Charles Batho was only one day behind him in seniority. Prior to the election taking place, Sir Harold Moore withdrew his candidature. Stating his reasons, he said he had withdrawn so as to avoid competition, and principally because he was the youngest qualified candidate. He is fifty years of age.

Sir Harold Moore added "In my view it is eminently desirable that the older qualified candidate should have an opportunity of enjoying the high distinction, and therefore I am willing to stand down temporarily."—British Wireless.

SHANGHAI TOPICS.

LESS ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

CRIME WAVE COUNTERED.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

Shanghai had a little war fought out in its back yard in the early part of the week which interrupted the comparative quietude it had been enjoying for some little time. It was one of those occasions when war is brought to our doors as a backwash of the storm and strife raging in the territory around Shanghai.

The battle, which for a time threatened to assume the dimensions of a major engagement, was fought between two Nationalist factions at Hsinchwang, which is the first railway station beyond Lung-hwa just six miles from the city. About 2,500 troops participated, and the fighting resulted in upwards of 100 casualties. As an outcome of the struggle, a regiment of the 31st Nationalist Army was disbanded by the First Nationalist Army Corps, which had been dispatched to intercept the regiment as it was coming from Hangchow with the suspected intention of going over to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

All reports agree that the affair was one of the sharpest struggles in the annals of warfare in this region, and the latest authentic information received from an eye-witness in Sungkiang sheds some interesting sidelights on the encounter not previously reported. The sharp volleying of rifles and whirring of machine guns during the battle were of an order that could not have been equalled in any of the fighting we have had before. It was sharp, but short, the whole thing being finished within no more than half an hour. Incidentally, some soldiers who had survived the battle wanted to put up in a church for a few days but were told that a sacred edifice could not be used for the purpose of quartering troops and that only communists acted in this way, which rebuff seems to have hit home, as the colonel's aide, when seen about the matter, extended the fullest protection to the church and parsonage.

A Change of Sentiment.

Kipling somewhere dwells on that rare and priceless faculty possessed by some of keeping their heads when all about them are losing theirs. This reflection is suggested by the calm and level-headed manner in which Great Britain has approached the Chinese question in Shanghai and elsewhere even in the face of grave provocation from extremist elements, who at no time and in no sense could be said to be truly representative of the best in Chinese thought and traditions. The most effective vindication of the policy of restraint and forbearance consistently pursued by Britain in China is found ready to hand in the perceptible change of sentiment on the part of Chinese towards their old friends, the British, revealing itself in many little ways the significance of which cannot be mistaken.

A foreign observer at Ichang recently reported that both the people and the officials there are showing a spirit of friendliness to the British, the spirit of anti-foreignism having subsided, and there is reason to believe that Chinese business men would readily welcome the reappearance of British shipping, and the companies' representatives are urging immediate resumption of sailings between Hankow and Ichang.

Nearer our own doors, unmistakable evidence of this change of heart is furnished by a leading article published in the *Sinh Sze Hsin Pao* (China Times) of Shanghai, deprecating the propaganda that has been directed against Britain and expressing the conclusion that it is unwarranted. The historically accurate fact is acknowledged that during the nineteenth century England was the friend of all nations struggling for freedom. In well-informed quarters, this change of feeling is attributed to the tactful utterances of Sir Frederick Whyte during his stay in Shanghai and to his efforts to bring the Chinese and British together. The new spirit abroad in the land is a happy augury for the future of Sino-British relations.

Japanese Forces to Remain.

A good illustration of how the political pendulum is apt to swing from one side to the other almost overnight, so to speak, is provided by the decision of the Japanese authorities to retain their defence forces in Shanghai for the time being, despite the furore in a section of the Tokyo press against the continued stay of the troops here. It was not so long ago that the British bore the brunt of the odium for landing troops in Shanghai.

(Continued on Page 8.)

CHINESE-JAPANESE CLASH.

HONGKONG INCIDENT LEADS TO INQUIRY.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

A conference was held at Municipal Police headquarters yesterday morning says Monday's *Shanghai Times*, between representatives from the Japanese Maritime Headquarters and a Deputy Commissioner of Police with regard to the incident of the previous evening in Hongkew district when two Japanese marine patrols were arrested and taken to Hongkew Police Station charged with having made an assault on a Chinese boy.

A Japanese version of the affair bears out the general opinion that the whole incident, which at one time looked as though it might have reached serious proportions, arose out of an inconsequential and common event and the whole may be described as "much ado about nothing."

Two members of the Japanese marine patrol observed one of their men wandering "home" along Chappo Road at about 8.30 p.m. in a somewhat intoxicated condition, according to the Japanese story, and took charge of him, leading him into a nearby alleyway to hold an investigation, as the man was abroad after hours. Incidents such as these never fail to attract a few onlookers and soon a small crowd had collected at the entrance to the alleyway with the result that the patrols made efforts to clear them away. In the course of a rush at the crowd to try and disperse it the Japanese version is that the Chinese boy was injured in trying to escape and immediately made the most of his injuries, finally bringing the Chinese policemen to the scene.

Another report is that the Japanese marines tried to use force to disperse the crowd and struck the youth over the head, causing a scalp wound. The boy required medical attention at all events. The Chinese policeman, handicapped by language difficulties, did the next best thing and took all parties to the police station to have the matter thrashed out. The naval patrol resisted arrest, waxing indignant at such a suggestion and the Chinese constable found it necessary to blow his whistle for assistance which was forthcoming to such an extent that resistance against arrest by the patrol would have been futile.

Indignation.

On the way to the station, however, the sight of Japanese naval patrols under arrest caused a mild sensation among Hongkew residents, a great many of whom are Japanese, and soon a crowd had collected at the heels of the party, and followed it to the Hongkew Police Station where sundry Japanese residents expressed in no uncertain terms their indignation at the affront being committed upon the uniform of the Japanese Navy.

Upon entering the charge-room at Hongkew the two marine patrols were placed behind the bar of the charge-room while the examination was conducted by the charge-room sergeant. This only served to increase the wrath of the watching Japanese residents and matters looked ugly for some time. Japanese officers arrived at the Station shortly afterwards and amid a deluge of words in three languages, the position at length became clear and the Japanese patrol was allowed to go free.

The indignation of the patrol and their officers did not rest there, however, and yesterday morning, as stated above, Lieutenant-Commander Takeda, a staff officer attached to the Japanese Landing Force, accompanied by two other officers, called to see the Commissioner of Police, Captain Barrett. The Deputy Commissioner of the day interviewed the delegates who had come for an explanation of the treatment meted out to their men, but after waiting some considerable time, left without effecting any settlement.

Later Details.

It was learned later that at the interview which took place between the Japanese Staff Officer, Commander Takeda, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Commander Takeda presented the following questions for explanation:

1.—Why the Chinese constables took away the Japanese marines who were on duty to the police station and detained them?
2.—Why the Chinese police constables pointed their pistols at the Japanese marines?
3.—Why the staff Inspector insisted in placing the marines behind the bar in the charge room?
4.—Why the police adopted an insulting attitude towards the Japanese naval officers when they

ARMS FOR POLICE IN MALAYA.

CORONER'S APPEAL TO THE AUTHORITIES.

AN UNFAIR RISK.

In the Coroner's Court at Singapore, last week, before Lieut.-Col. Hope-Falkner, the inquest was held on the death of a Chinese named Quay Koo Aun, who was shot at in lorong 1, Gaylang Road, on September 12, and who died later in the hospital.

Inspector Sullivan conducted the case for the Police. Evidence of the shooting was given by a Chinese detective No. 1, who said that on the night of September 12, he and Sgt.-Major Chui Bin Ambang of Rochore Police Station were going along Grove Road in rickshaws when they heard a shot ring out. By the light of a street lamp witness saw five Chinese with revolvers in their hands. The detective gave chase, but the five men escaped.

Witness found the deceased on the ground suffering from a gunshot wound and he stopped a taxi and sent the wounded man to the hospital. During the chase the Sgt.-Major followed witness because at the time in question he (the Sgt.-Major) was unarmed. A verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder was returned against some person or persons unknown.

Coroner's Criticisms.

The Coroner added the following rider to his finding:

The assault took place about 100 yards from Giang Ah Long, detective No. 1, attached to Rochore Police Station, and Sgt.-Major Chui Bin Ambang (No. 3, of C Division).

The detective was armed with a revolver, but the Sergeant carried a Police whistle, but no weapon of defence whatsoever. When closely interrogated by me the Sgt.-Major admitted that: "Detective No. 1 had a service revolver loaded with six rounds, and spare ammunition in his pocket. He also had an electric torch. The cartridge case now produced belongs to an automatic, the magazine of which holds ten rounds, with one in the breech, making a total of 11 rounds. Even if only two automatics were in the hands of the gunmen, they would have had at their disposal 22 rounds of ammunition any of which would kill."

"Revolvers are only issued to European inspectors and Chinese constables. I can use a revolver, but I did not take one from the station because the detective had one. The official sidearm for a Malay P.C. is a baton. They do not take out rifles unless ordered to do so by their superior officers."

(Continued on Page 11.)

went to the Hongkew police station?

The Japanese officer further wished to know:

1.—What measures the Municipal Police authorities will take to atone for the dishonour to the Japanese marines by the Chinese police?

2.—What guarantee would be given to the Japanese naval authorities that such an incident would not occur again?

Commander Takeda requested that a reply from the Police be given by to-morrow. He said that if the reply were unsatisfactory the Japanese would take such steps as they thought necessary to settle the affair. The Assistant Commissioner of police replied that he would give a reply as soon as possible after making a thorough investigation.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

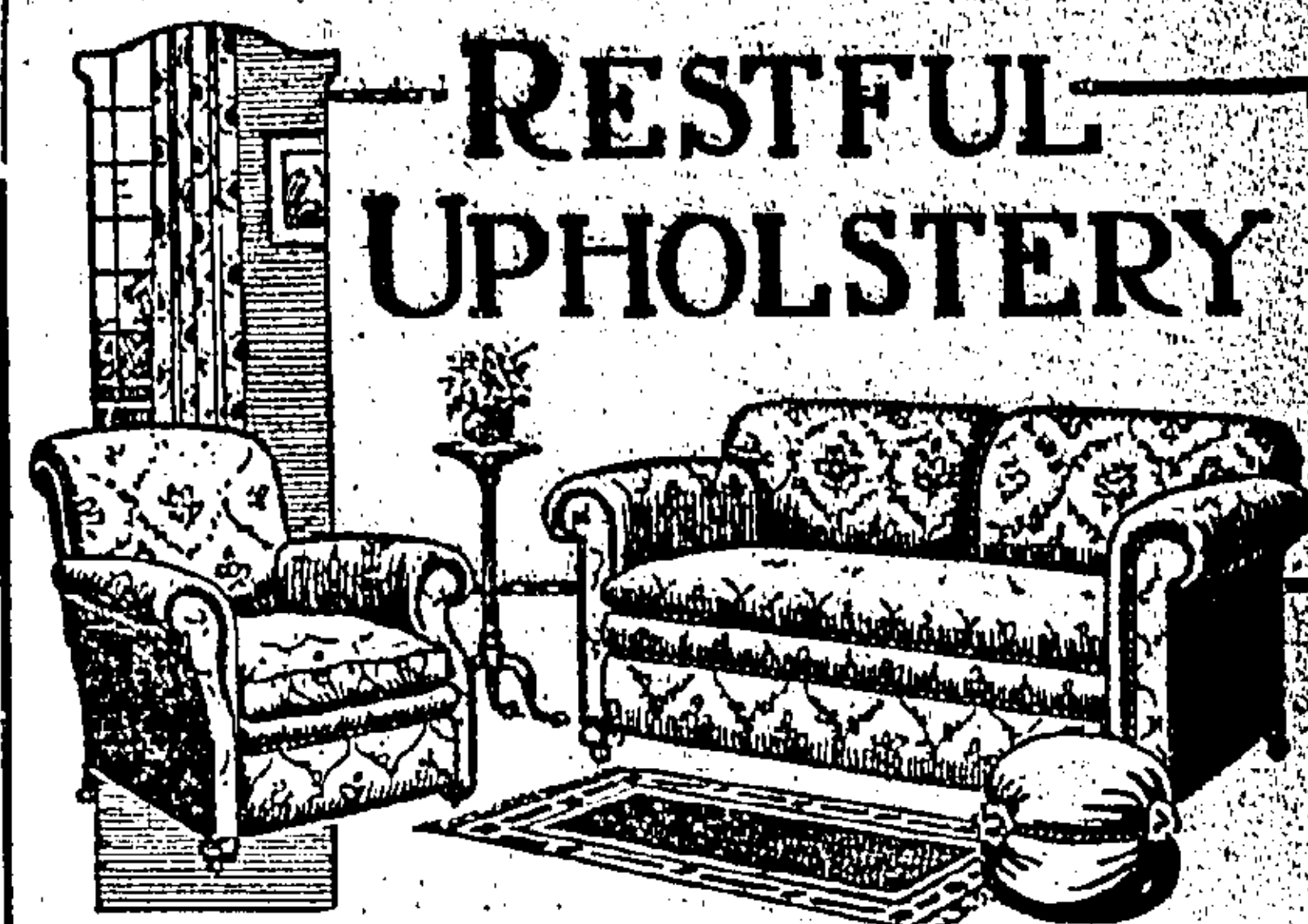
TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. What man had "muscles of whipcord, bones of steel, lungs of leather, and the heart of a lion?"
2. What well-known man said, "I am a bee that has lost its sting?"
3. Who was known as "The working man's friend?"
4. What world-famous professor narrowly missed being murdered?
5. What 17 miles camel-driver founded a religion?
6. What great philosopher said, "I was never a boy?"
7. What cardinal is said to have married a queen?
8. What famous preacher was once corrected by a member of his congregation?
9. Which great social and religious worker was an out-of-work as a youth?
10. What great musical composer was deaf?
11. Who used as his last words, "So little done, so much to do?"
12. Why did Mr. Kipling receive the name "Rudyard"?

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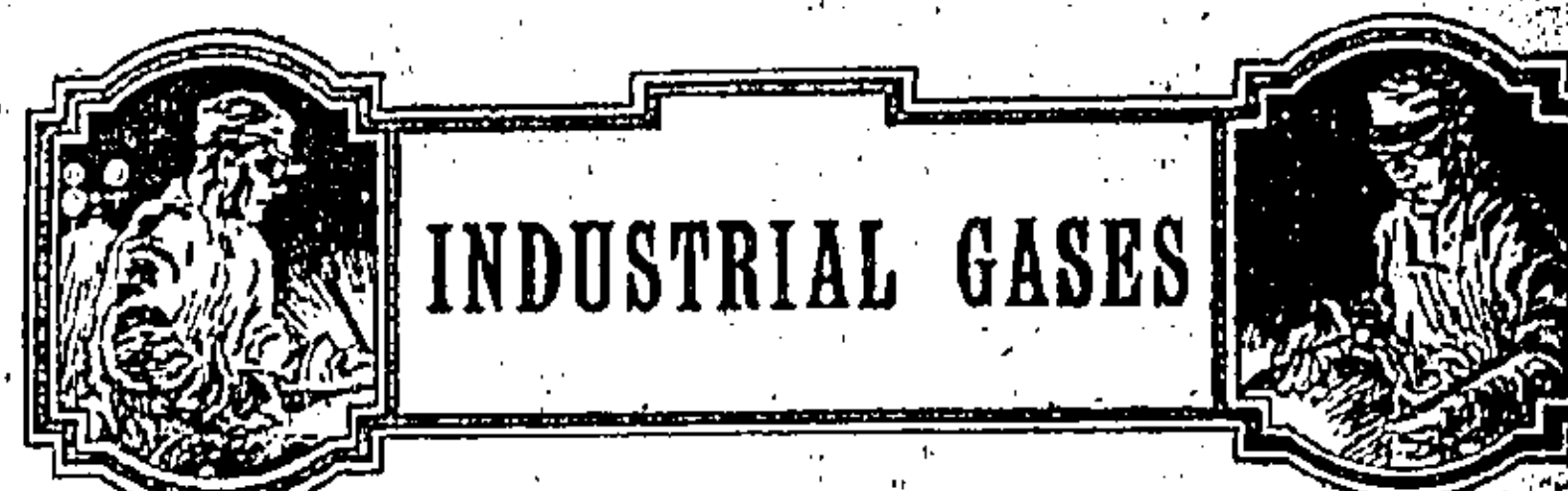
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THE WORLD OF SPORT

LEAGUE SOCCER.

OPENING OF LOCAL
COMPETITION.KEEN INTEREST IN THE
EARLY GAMES.

REFEREE PROBLEM.

[By "Wanderer."]

Competitive football under the jurisdiction of the Hongkong Football League opens to-morrow with a schedule of fourteen matches. Additional interest is lent to the new season's struggle by the admission of three new military eleven, and it may be confidently stated that seldom has a new campaign opened with better prospects.

It is also satisfactory that the referee problem has shown signs of adjusting itself and it will be seen below that no referee has been asked to take more than one game in the course of the afternoon.

THE FIXTURES.

The full fixture list for to-morrow, together with grounds, times of kick-off, and referees appointed, is appended:

Senior Division.

South China v. R.A.—South China, 4.45.—Mr. Rogers.
Club v. Chinese Ath.—Club, 4.45.—Mr. Hyson.
K.O.S.B. v. Police.—Sookunpoo, 4.45.—Mr. Smith.
Queen's v. Recreation—U.S.R.C., 4.45.—Mr. Baldwin.
Kowloon v. Scots Guards—Kowloon, 4.45.—Capt. Austin.

Junior Division "A".

R.A. v. St. Joseph's—St. Joseph's, 3.15.—Mr. Phillips.
K.O.S.B. v. Kowloon—Sookunpoo, 3.15.—Mr. Gilbert.
Recreation v. South China "A"—Recreation, 3.15.—Mr. Gilmour.
South China "B" v. University.—South China, 3.15.—Ip Kau-ko.
Club v. Chinese Ath.—Club, 3.15.—Mr. Brown.

Junior Division "B".

St. Joseph's v. Boy Scouts—St. Joseph's, 4.45.—Mr. Stokes.
South China "A" v. Chinese Ath.—Caroline Hill, 4.45.—Mr. Lamb.
Kung Woo v. South China "B"—Yau-mat, 3.15.—Mr. Samy.
Kowloon v. Meslems—Kowloon, 3.15.—Mr. Hutchins.
Two Senior League matches have been arranged to be played on Wednesday next, the assignments being as follows:
R.A.F. v. Scots Guards—U.S.R.C., 4.45.—Mr. Brown.
Police v. South China—Club, 4.45.—Mr. Gilbert.

The Attractive Match.

There need be no speculation as to which match will draw the crowd. The H.K.F.C. officials have increased their stand accommodation considerably for the new season, but large as it is, for the match between the Club and the Chinese Athletic, one may anticipate that it will be severely taxed. The Chinese Athletic have been playing together frequently for the past month, and with several players fresh from the Australian tour, the Chinese team should settle down to its best form right away. Few new faces will be seen in the ranks of the Club eleven, the only notable addition being that of Scott, an inside forward, who has already proved himself a distinct acquisition to the side.

The indications are that the Chinese will win, though the Club will undoubtedly make them go all the way for success.

Not Particularly Strong.

Neither the Royal Artillery nor South China, who meet on the South China ground, can be regarded as particularly strong, but the game will be a close one, and the military side will start favourites. If anything, the R.A. are weaker than a year ago, but it is hoped that new drafts coming out in November will provide the stiffening necessary if the team is to hold its own in the more strenuous competition likely to attain this season.

South China will face their first game with little alteration from the unsuccessful team of the last campaign.

The Shield Winners.

Last year's Shield winners, the K.O.S.B. are engaged against the Police in their first match, and much interest will be centred

round the game. The Police, I understand, are making the remarkable experiment of playing Wynne, the Interport right back, at centreforward, and although he has scored goals frequently while playing in that most exacting position, the policy is a very doubtful one. The Police would probably be better repaid by leaving him in a position where he has no peer.

During the close season the Police have secured the services of a very clever inside-left, a man who can shoot as well as fool the opposition. Howarth will be seen on the Sookunpoo ground on Saturday, and to give away a professional secret, he is unlikely to complain if he is quickly dubbed "Ginger."

The K.O.S.B. will lack the services of the Rev. Alexander, the Padre, but otherwise the team will be much the same as that which carried off the Shield trophy. The K.O.S.B. are expected to win.

A Crack Forward Line.

The Queen's Regiment meet last year's champions on the U.S.R.C. ground and as the Queen's appears to be the strongest of the military entrants, the game seems to be the most attractive from a spectacular viewpoint on the schedule.

The Queen's are favoured with one of the snappiest forward lines in the league, their leader being Woodard, who played centreforward for the Army in England. He is very efficiently partnered by Barelay, who is one of the most attractive players performing in local soccer.

Watching the Club de Recreation the other day, I missed much of the pep which characterised their play a season ago, though they must still be regarded as one of the foremost teams in the league. Xavier, the outside right, is still absent from the side, it is understood, and there has also been a change at back. They will give the Queen's a keen tussle.

Kowloon at Home.

Kowloon entertain the Scots Guards on their ground in Chatham Road, and the eleven will comprise several faces new to Senior football. Owing to the loss of several experienced players, experiments are being tried, and if keenness makes for anything, the mainlanders will be as well represented as formerly.

The most satisfactory feature of Kowloon's playing resources is a group of young players drawn from the "Third Division" nursery, who promise to develop into first-class talent. Already it is likely that three players, who were competing in Junior "B" football, a season or two seasons ago, will find their place in the Senior team.

The Scots Guards naturally have a fairly big side, but against the R.A.M.C. on Wednesday they showed no outstanding merit. The forward line is fairly good, but the defenders are shaky under pressure. The game will be keenly contested, and Kowloon will start with excellent prospects.

The Junior Teams.

The K.O.S.B. Reserves seem a good tip for the Junior Division "A" again this season, the remaining clubs having secured their performances to any appreciable extent. The K.O.S.B. may be expected to beat the Kowloon Reserves; St. Joseph's look likely to gain the points at the expense of the R.A. Reserves; the Recreation Reserves should be good enough to win their opening match; the Chinese Athletic Reserves should score a success over the Club Reserves; while the University and South China "B" appear to be about evenly matched.

Charity Match.

The Council of the H.K.F.A. has consented to play a charity match in aid of the Poppy Day Fund on November 11.

On October 10th, a general holiday, a special match has been arranged between the Chinese Athletic and the Civilians. The game will be played on the Club ground, kick-off 4.45 p.m.

Probable Teams.

The following will represent Kowloon against the Scots Guards on the Kowloon ground: Wood; Bliss, Cavellie; Hedley, Sims and Duncan (A); Pile (C), Vickars, May, Tierman and Muir.

The following will represent Kowloon Reserves against the K.O.S.B. on the Sookunpoo ground, kick-off 3.15: Beach; Dodson, Earl; Nicholls, Jones, Pasco; Reed, Miles, Spary, Conter and Eastman.

MALAYAN ATHLETES' QUALIFICATION.

STRAITS-BORN CHINESE ELIGIBLE FOR CHINA?

During the past few days, the point that the Straits-born Chinese who competed in the Eastern Olympiad as representatives of China were not entitled to do so has been raised, says the *Straits Times*. As British-born subjects it is claimed that they should either compete as representatives of Malaya or not at all. From a technical point of view it may be that they were ineligible, but on the other hand, since so little interest is taken in sport in Malaya that it is impossible to raise the money to pay the expenses of a team of athletes, it would be decidedly unfortunate if these young men were prevented from competing for the land of their fathers.

Again on the other hand there is no doubt that the Chinese swimmers were taught to swim and trained by English instructors and so far as their athletic prowess is concerned they owe allegiance to Malaya.

Little Interest.

If the money were forthcoming we do not think that the Chinese would forget that they owe their athletic prowess to Malaya, but since no one appears to have taken sufficient interest in them to give them a chance to compete with other countries they cannot be blamed for taking whatever chance came their way. Cups and medals are there to be won, and they should not be deprived of the chance of winning them.

We believe that the question of the eligibility of Straits-born Chinese as representatives of China is to be questioned, and if the decision goes against them, as it very probably will, then some effort must be made to give our local athletes a chance. The honours which have been won for China in tennis and swimming might have been in the possession of Malaya but for a deplorable apathy towards athletic sports which seems to pervade the peninsula in these days.

Official Help Needed.

A certain amount of interest was raised in the recent athletic championship meeting at Kuala Lumpur but it was very anaemic at best, and before we are entitled to keep our athletes within the fold we must offer sufficient encouragement. No athlete can exist without a plentitude of competitive work. The greatest laggard in this part of the world seems to be Malaya. There is absolutely no reason why we should not compete, for Chinese tennis players and swimmers have proved that the talent is here. A little official interest would help a great deal.

LOCAL CRICKET.

INDIANS TO MEET
VOLUNTEERS.

The following will represent the Indians in a match against the Volunteers on Sunday, October 2nd, on the Chinese Recreation Ground commencing at 2 p.m.: A. H. Rumjahn, A. H. Madar, S. A. Ismail (captain), A. R. Min, P. M. el Arculli, M. P. Madar, S. H. Ismail, S. A. R. Ismail, J. S. Akker, A. S. Suffad, A. K. Minu.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ONE MATCH PLAYED
YESTERDAY.

London, Sept. 29.
In the Northern section of Division III of the English Football League, Barrow beat Nelson by three goals to one.—*Reuter*.

DUNCAN'S BIG WIN.

ANNEXES FRENCH OPEN
GOLF TITLE.

Paris, Sept. 29.
George Duncan, with an aggregate of 299 for 72 holes, has won the French Open Golf Championship on the St. Germain links.—*Reuter*.

THE WORLD'S CHESS
CHAMPIONSHIP.

ANOTHER GAME DRAWN.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 29.
The fifth game in the Capablanca-Alekhine chess championship contest was drawn, after forty-one moves.—*Reuter*.

"TELEGRAPH" FOOT-
BALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish Football League matches (to be played on Saturday next, (October 1st.) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the *Telegraph* during the weeks August 29—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
FORECAST COMPETITION.Matches to be played on Oc-
tober 1st:—

DIVISION I.

Birmingham v Bolton W.
Liverpool v Portsmouth
Sheffield U. v Aston Villa.

DIVISION II.

Bristol City v Chelsea
Preston N.E. v Leeds

DIVISION III (SOUTH).

Swindon v Plymouth
Newport v Merthyr.

DIVISION III (NORTH).

Durham v Rochdale
Chesterfield v Barrow

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hamilton v Aberdeen
Kilmarnock v Airdrie
Raith R. v Motherwell

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No. 5. Date

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, copy the list of your forecasts. Compare this later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

ELECTRICAL TIMING.
INTRODUCED AT SHANGHAI.

Through the enterprise of several civilians, an innovation was introduced at the Police Sports at Shanghai recently in the way of an electrical timing apparatus for all running events.

Sporting officials believe this is the first instance of such an instrument being used on the continent of Asia. Mr. W.A.G. Price, assistant station officer at Central Fire Station, is responsible for the apparatus.

Special starting pistols, firing small bore shotgun cartridges, were used and were attached by wires to a small rheostat at the clerk's desk. The discharge made the impact by means of a small trigger-like pin on the stem of a watch. At the finishing line an assistant pressed an electrical connexion which broke the circuit again and stopped the watch.

Officials were highly enthusiastic over the success of the first trial of electrical recording held at Shanghai.

The towing of a 23,000-ton warship upside down for three miles is the latest achievement of British salvors. The ex-German battle-cruiser *Moltke* was raised nearly three months ago from the floor of Scapa Flow, in the Orkneys, by Messrs. Cox and Danks. She lay on Cava Island bottom upwards, and much of her outer casing was removed. But in her exposed position work would be impossible during the winter gales and it was decided to remove her to Lyness. All holes were plugged and pumping began, and as the air-pressure increased and she became partly buoyant a floating dock was placed on each side. Recently her last voyage began, and she was yesterday 400 yards from Lyness Pier, alongside which she was to be taken on the next suitable tide.

SHANGHAI TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

hal, while a feeling of friendliness, if not cordiality, was manifested generally by Chinese towards Japanese, the ties between whom in point of racial affinity, language, literature and traditions have been duly stressed. A change, however, gradual but perceptible, appears to be developing and a stiffening attitude distinguishes the tone of Chinese press comments relative to Japan. Some suspicion has been engendered in Chinese quarters because, at the very moment that Great Britain is reducing the strength of her defence forces in Shanghai, Captain Uyematsu, erstwhile commander of the Japanese landing forces in Shanghai, who has just been appointed on the staff of the Naval Torpedo School in Tokyo, has issued a statement intimating that the Japanese landing forces will be stationed in Shanghai for a long time yet by reason of the unsettled situation in the Yangtze Valley.

In this connexion, it seems likely that the anti-Japanese boycott movement in Mukden and the more recent collision at Hankow between Chinese soldiers and Japanese sentries, necessitating the use by the latter of machine guns, will not hasten the withdrawal of Japanese forces from Shanghai except on a basis of immediate replacement as any unit withdraws.

Crime Wave in Shanghai.

When the Boxers, otherwise known as the Society of Harmonious Fists, claimed invulnerability against bullets, they were resorting to deception in order to gain prestige and influence for their movement. The members of the Shanghai Municipal Police to-day are also seeking to render bullets innocuous when they come into contact with their bodies, though their object, in this instance, is not vain glory but the vital necessity of protecting themselves in some way against the growing menace of armed robberies in broad daylight and other forms of crimes of violence which are on the increase.

Certain units of the Police Force have now been equipped with the bullet-proof vest, placed on the market by the China Armour Company, which has been put to severe tests in the presence of officers of the Municipal Police and the Shanghai Defence Force, to their entire satisfaction.

That a bullet-proof vest should have been rendered necessary eloquently attests the dangers and hazards run by the Police Force in their encounters with gunmen. The epidemic of kidnappings, extortions and crimes of intimidation and violence has attained such grave dimensions that the Police cannot affect to view the matter with indifference, and are now making a systematic effort to deal with the organised lawlessness which finds expression in acts such as the slaying in cold blood by an armed party of a loyal employee of the French Tramway Company while seated at his desk.

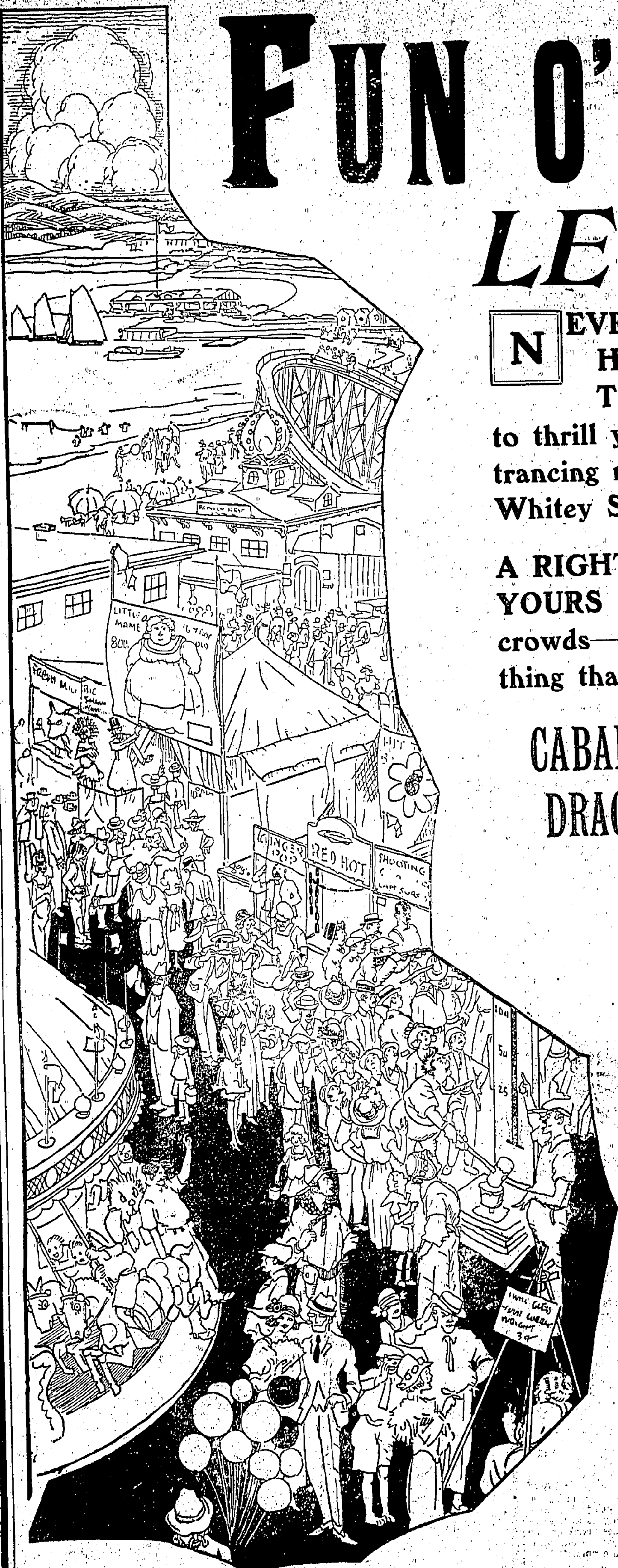
What of Chiang Kai-shek?

The arrival in Shanghai of General Chiang Kai-shek from his Ningpo retreat has been productive of much speculation as to his intentions in the immediate future. There is an impression in certain quarters that General Chiang is a spent force and that he intends to retire into the obscurity of a Cave of Adullam from which there will be no return.

The man who attempts to prophesy regarding the course of Chinese politics is a fool, but if one has before him a set of admitted facts, it is permissible to draw therefrom certain deductions that might or might not be falsified by the subsequent course of events. What are the facts regarding Chiang Kai-shek? In the first place, it is well known that he is an ambitious man. He has also a restless disposition and is endowed with boundless nervous energy. When you add to these the fact that he has had the taste of power and fame, then you have all the ingredients of a situation in which the possibility of the General staging a comeback into the politico-military arena should not be disdained.

The consciousness of failure in retreating Peking is naturally persistent to a man whose spectacular successes had already imbued him with ambition and fired his imagination with a sort of religious fervour. "I would be in Peking now if Japan had not astride the Shantung railroad," he told a pressman at Ningpo the other day.

Such a man cannot remain long outside the arena of politics. It is just possible that he may effect a reconciliation with Nanking, to which place there is a possibility of his repatriation. These, however, are mere conjectures. One must wait and see. In China it is the unexpected that not infrequently happens, and one has no right to be surprised at anything.



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ALFPORE 5,273	6th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA 10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
NAGPORE 5,283	20th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & L'don
KASHMIR 8,985	29th Oct.	M'son, L'don, A'werp & Hull
MAEDONIA 11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA 16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA 10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR 9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp

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TAKLIWA 7,936	11th Oct.	Spore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA 7,754	5th Nov.	Spore, Penang & Calcutta

*Calls Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*ST. ALBANS 4,500	30 Sept. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura
ARAFURA 6,000	6th Oct.	Island, Townsville, B'bano
TANDA 6,956	2nd Dec.	Sydney and Melbourne.

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ARAFURA 6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
TORILLA 5,205	6th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka
SANTHIA 7,754	13th Oct.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MAEDONIA 11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
JEPPORE 5,318	25th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
*MONGOLIA 16,504	29th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe
TANDA 6,956	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MANTUA 10,946	12th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR 9,005	19th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS 4,500	26th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MORFA 10,953	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KALVAN 9,144	10th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA 8,155	13th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA 10,986	24th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER 9,114	7 Jan. 1928.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
	21 Jan. 1928.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

*Calls at Balny.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Motor Vessel "GLENLARA" (Via Oran) ...	30th Nov.
Motor Vessel "CARNARVONSAIRE" (Via Oran) ...	28th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENLARA" ...	18th Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENLARA" ...	27th Oct.
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	12th Nov.
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" ...	29th Nov.
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ...	8th Dec.

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MECHANISED WAR LESSONS.

PROBLEMS MULTIPLYING DAILY.

NO SELF-PROTECTION.

Salisbury Plain, Aug. 28.

Major-General Sir John Burnett-Stuart, General Officer Commanding the Third Division, Colonel

Commandant R. J. Collins, Commander of the 7th Infantry Brigade, and of the experimental

mechanised force, commanders of units and umpires yesterday discussed for three hours the lessons

of the night exercise in which the mechanised force was opposed by the cavalry brigade.

Certain tests were applied to that exercise. One concerned the ability of the mechanised force as at present constituted, but reinforced by a mechanised battalion of infantry, to protect itself on the move in daylight when opposed by cavalry and armoured cars.

The lesson learned was that more protection was essential.

The Brigade headquarters on both sides were "shot up" during the operations. The first occasion was when the 13th pounder of the Royal Horse Artillery fired on the mechanised column between Weyhill and Ludgershall. On the second occasion an armoured car was responsible for the attacks.

This car had lost its way and found itself close up to the headquarters group and had fired in the place. Lieutenant Colonel M. A. Studd, Brigade Major of the 7th Infantry Brigade, was also "shot up" by an armoured car and by a party of men at a range of a few yards. Colonel Studd is a Tank Officer, and his misfortune was that he was travelling in an ordinary side-car instead of in an armoured vehicle. The Cavalry Brigade headquarters were attacked by armoured cars, first at Kimpston and again early in the morning.

Sharpshooters Needed.

It was held that as at present constituted the mechanised force cannot satisfactorily protect itself against cavalry and armoured cars. It was further decided that the cavalry can check the movement of the mechanised force, but cannot seriously delay it or hold a position against an attack by that force. When at rest at night it was urged that the mechanised force should, for its protection have some infantry sharpshooters attached to it, while during the day it required a fleet of small armoured cars and some anti-aircraft guns so that the column might march in a protected area.

In the matter of deploying the mechanised force in an advance against the enemy the test proved that the information was difficult to control. One suggestion to overcome this difficulty was that some part of the Headquarters staff should be duplicated so that some of the staff could be in the air to see what was actually going on. Communications broke down badly, and this was responsible for some confusion.

The opinion was expressed that the umpiring was done extraordinarily well in considerable difficulties. Through a misapprehension some of the tanks were put out of action, because they had their visors open, and orders

were given that they should be kept open. It is, of course, questionable if the tanks would have reached certain positions had their visors been closed.

The above are some of the lessons learned but problems to be solved are multiplying daily.

The roar of the tank when on the move makes it impossible for the crew to hear anything that is going on outside their steel house. It is for this reason that the tank crews are invariably carrying on the battle when the "stand fast" has been sounded, and not because of any particular desire to continue the bad relations with their opponents.

In order to communicate with the tanks the umpires carry two small flags, a red one and a blue one. The red flag is shown by way of ordering the tank to close its visor. A blue flag indicates that the umpire wishes to converse with the occupants of the machine.

In peace manoeuvres, when the visor of a tank is closed, one of the crew usually observes his front from the turret in order to avoid running over infantry who may be taking cover on the ground.

Great Responsibility.

The method employed by the umpires in deciding what action to take when dealing with tanks on manoeuvres is governed by official instructions. But a great responsibility rests on the tank umpire to see that his decisions do not interfere unduly or unreasonably with the progress of the fight. When tanks reach a hostile artillery position they must halt without any special order so as to enable the umpires to make a decision on the number of tanks and guns out of action.

The usual method of showing that artillery has been put out of action, viz. to limber up, is not applicable to anti-tank guns. The reason for this is that the teams are usually under cover some distance in the rear of the position.

Anti-tank guns put out of action must be reversed. It is held that stationary tanks surprised in the open by observed artillery fire would be vulnerable up to the limit of the effective range of the guns. Further, the effect of a concentration of artillery fire by several batteries directed on tanks, whose position has been reported from the air, should be allowed for.

Similarly, tanks which surprised artillery in action might use their three-pounder guns effectively up to 1,000 yards. A gun not itself under fire from hostile troops is adjudged to have knocked out a tank at any range between 400 and

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Hongkong, September 28, 1927.

1,000 yards if it has fired six aimed rounds at the tank to the satisfaction of the umpire.

A single anti-tank gun is usually held to be able to stop a tank, even if the tank has the support of covering fire.

"Monmouthshire is almost bankrupt," was a statement made by Councillor J. Sadder, a Socialist member of the Monmouthshire County Council, at a meeting of the Abercarn Trades Council at Newbridge.

"Unless the Government or someone steps in, he said, 'it will mean the closing of the schools, the cessation of public health control—

in fact, all supervision of the community—as we find the calls cannot be met owing to the key industry of the county only working half time and the men employed in it being the lowest paid. Nearly 20 parishes were deeply in debt and unpaid calls owing to the county amounted to £142,573. To-day a further call of £107,000 would be made. Eight months ago when the Ministry of Health refused to sanction a further loan to Monmouthshire for a trunk road system the county council were then £116,000 overdrawn on the education side alone and arrears of rates due to them totalled £166,000.

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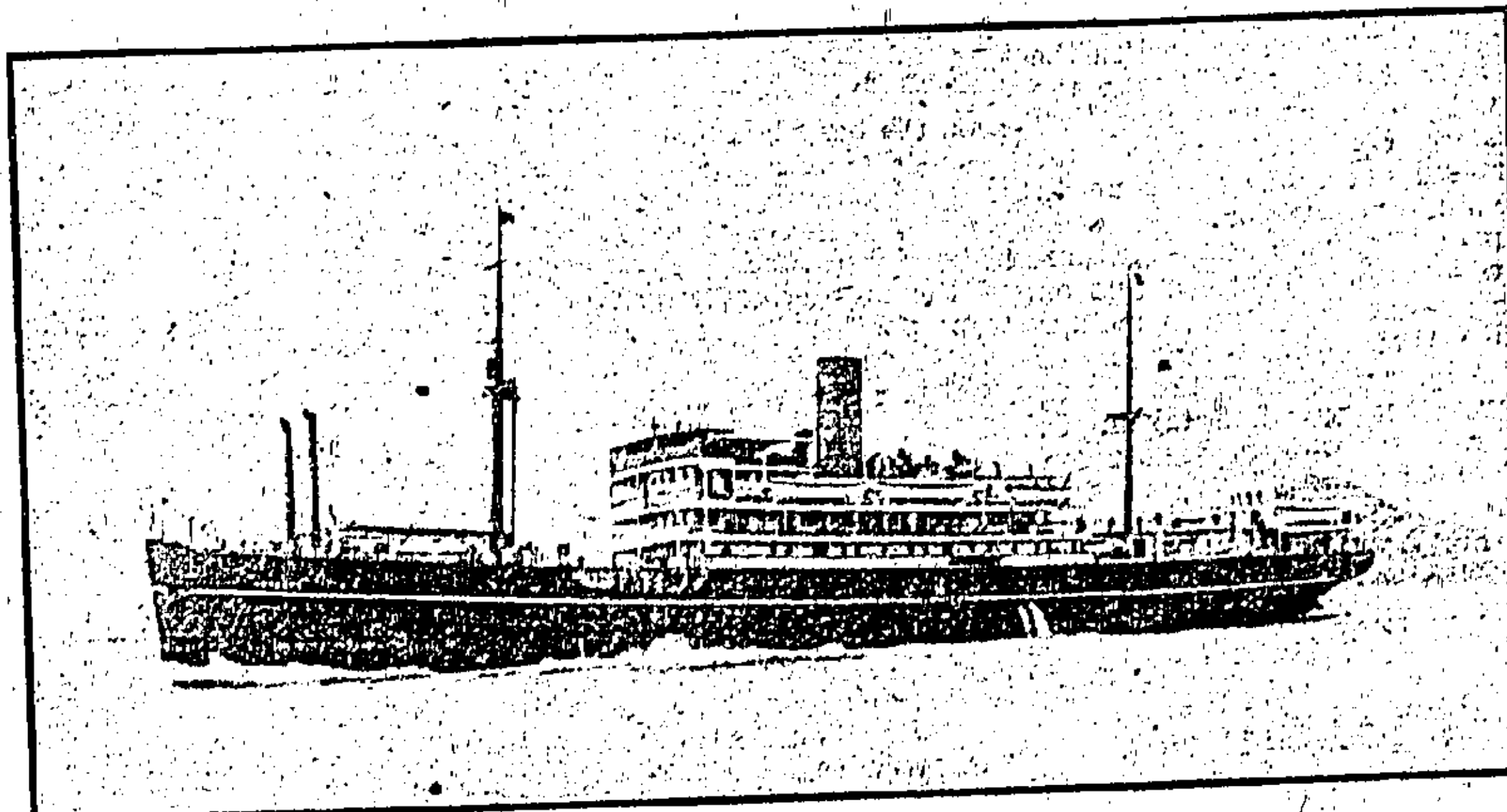
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PLEASE ALLOW ME.
POLICE STATION THIEF.
 Rupert Baby Wood, aged 35, of 10, Brixton, formerly a constable in the 23rd City of London Regiment, pleaded guilty at Westminster recently to a large number of luggage robberies at London stations.
 It was stated that the stolen property was valued at many hundreds of pounds and practically none of it had been recovered. Wood, who was well dressed, politely accosted women carrying suit-cases at stations and with the remark "Please allow me to relieve you of such a burden," offered to hold their luggage while they got their tickets. His urbanity was such that in numerous cases women handed their luggage to him, but when he got as far as the ticket office he disappeared.
 £200 Jewellery Haul.
 Detective-Sergeant Widdocks said though Wood had been carrying out these thefts since 1926 he was not caught until he was arrested at Victoria last week after three robberies from women of their suit-cases. The court was asked to take into account no fewer than 28 other robberies—all hand suit-cases. In one case Wood got jewellery valued at more than £200.
 Wood, who was married, was in receipt of a life Army pension of £65 a year.
 Mr. Freke Palmer, defending, said that a man who was with Wood in the Army started the bag-stealing business and induced Wood to act as his assistant at 10s. a time. Seeing how easy it was, Wood started on his own account.
 Wood's mother said that her son was unable to do any hard work and he looked after her little bit of property.
 Mr. Boyd, the magistrate, said Wood had been a successful thief over a long period and he would be sentenced to 8 months' hard labour.

Most Important Question.
 Putting those facts together, continued His Lordship, was that sufficient for them to find that the coupon found on the path with blood on it came from Mrs. Mackay's handbag or not. He considered that was the most important question they had to answer for themselves.
 If they found that was so, then they would find that the forged note, half of which was found on the path, and half of which was found on the first prisoner, also came from Mrs. Mackay's bag.
 His Lordship suggested to the jury that when they retired to consider their verdict, they should tackle that point first and answer definitely whether the Crown had satisfied them on that point. It was a point on which he did not wish to express an opinion himself, or give them any guidance.
 If they answered that point in the negative, he did not think that any solid foundation remained for a conviction. If, however, they answered it in the affirmative, then they must consider the remaining evidence as a whole. The case did not depend on that altogether. There was a good deal of other evidence.
 If they answered the point in the affirmative, then that would lead them to the stage where they found that property stolen from Mrs. Mackay was found 24 hours later on the first prisoner.
The Clothing.
 Additional evidence adduced by the Crown was that the two men were arrested together in Shaikwan 24 hours after the murder. They were then wearing clothing which corresponded with the description given by Walter Erker, who was with Mrs. Mackay when she was attacked. He could not recognise the men however, as the assault occurred just before dark.
 That boy's evidence was that he was not able to recognise the cloth colours in detail, but he could distinguish dark colour from white. There were two men, one being taller than the other. The taller man was wearing a dark coat and a light type of trousers, and the shorter man's clothing was completely dark.
 Another point for the Crown was that the prisoners were known to have been together on the night previous to the arrest, on the night of the murder, at a boat at Shaikwan, at about nine o'clock in the evening.
 They were known to have slept on the boat that night, and had their morning and evening meals there on the following day, and during that time they were wearing the same clothes as when they were arrested.
 Another small point in the case was that they each had the sum of \$3 in notes.
Cut Hand.
 Another point which the Crown asked them to consider was the wound on the right hand of the second prisoner. That wound, according to the medical evidence, if they were able to accept it, corresponded with date and time of the murder. It was a wound which bled. The Crown asked them to examine Mrs. Mackay's bag, and say that the blood stains inside came from the cut in the prisoner's hand.
 He would suggest that when the jury retired they should take the bag with them and consider that point. It was not a matter for expert evidence, but of common sense and observation.
 A point in favour of the prisoners, with regard to the stains on the bag, was that it was always possible that Mrs. Mackay might have put her hand into the bag to see what the men had taken. It was given in evidence that when she supported herself on her nephew's shoulder bloodstains from her hand were left on his shirt. He would remind them that a ten cent piece, which was found on the second prisoner bore blood stains.
Prisoners' Point of View.
 There was however a good deal to be said from the prisoners' point of view on the evidence which had been offered. There were certain instances to which he did not desire the jury to attach undue importance in considering the case for the Crown.
 The first point was that when the men were arrested blood was found on their clothing. At first sight that seemed to be of great importance as that was one of the

importance of that fact seemed to him to be almost negligible for the reason that it seemed impossible that any of Mrs. Mackay's blood could have come on their clothes. The blood on the clothing of the second prisoner could be explained by his cut hand, and the first prisoner said he had had certain boils on his leg which he had scratched.
 Another point for the Crown was that the wounds on the woman and the wound on the prisoner's hand might have been made by the same blunt instrument. He would point out that there was no evidence of that. The second prisoner had accounted for his cut by saying a knife which he used for cutting his nails slipped and the Crown had endeavoured to show how unlikely that was. Evidence had also been brought to show that the man's nails were bitten.
 They were asked to infer that the prisoners' attitude of silence when arrested did not suggest ignorance of what they were arrested for. The police evidence was definite that there was no conversation or statement. The prisoners, however, in their statements stated they asked what they were arrested for and were not allowed to make statements.
 It was further strange that although the prisoners had money they made no attempt to leave the district of the murder, and that they were still in the same clothes 24 hours after.
 Dealing with the statement of the second prisoner, in which he said that on leaving a house in Kam Wah street on the evening of the murder with the first prisoner, they met a friend who told them that a murder had been committed at Chaikwan, when the Crown alleged that it was not known until nine o'clock. His Lordship remarked he did not think that was a necessary inference. Someone might have passed down the road and seen the body lying there.
 The statements by the prisoners that they were playing *ten kau* in Kam Wah Street from six o'clock until eight o'clock, on the evening of the murder, after which they went out to tea, had not been supported by any evidence.
The Verdict.
 The jury retired at half past eleven, and returned half an hour later, returning a verdict of "Guilty" against both the prisoners.
 His Lordship donned the black cap, and in delivering sentence of death said:—You have had a very fair trial on this indictment. The evidence has been carefully considered against you, and the jury have returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty" on this indictment. It is therefore my duty to pass on you the sentence of the court.
 The prisoners showed no concern when the death sentence was translated, and were hurried out of the dock.
 In thanking the jury for their patience, His Lordship indicated that they would be exempted from further service for two years.

WUHAN & NANKING TO FIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)
ANOTHER DEFAULT?
 Interest on Loan Unpaid.
 Peking, Sept. 29.
 It is feared that the Government will default on the interest of the Anglo-French Loan due to bondholders on October 5.
 It has not yet been paid into the banks, as it should have been. *Reuter.*

NANKING AFFAIRS.

A Re-Organised Army.
 Shanghai, Sept. 30.
 The Nanking Central Kuomintang Headquarters held a meeting yesterday at which it was decided to appoint Chu Min-yi to Shanghai to officiate the inauguration of General Liu Chi, the newly-appointed commander of the 1st Nationalist Army succeeding General Ho Ying-ching.
 The meeting also decided to hold a big celebration in Nanking on the National Day when a grand review of troops will take place.
 The Nanking Municipal Government will take over the administration of the district of Kiangning which formerly ruled over the territory of Nanking city but has now been abolished.
 General Yeh Kai-shek has completed the reorganisation of the Nationalist Army under his command. This force suffered serious casualties during the recent war with Sun Chuan-fang. General Yeh is now taking his army across the river to resume service in the northern expedition. General Ho Ying will inspect General Yeh's army on behalf of the Military Council.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

HANKOW PANIC.

Rush on Pawn Shops.
 Hankow, Sept. 23.
 One result of the further fall in the note value was another rush on the pawn shops yesterday. Whatever may be said of the Chinese in general no one can accuse them of failing to take advantage of any situation where there is a prospect of gain for themselves, no matter at whose expense that gain is made.
 Many of the pawnshops paid out for pledges in silver. Most of the articles in store were pledged when the C. C. banknote was as nearly worth a dollar as it ever has been, but six Central China banknotes for one dollar was too good a bargain to be resisted. This was apparently the only business in banknotes that was done yesterday. People with articles in pawn bought notes at the rate quoted, and rushed immediately to the pawn shops to redeem their pledges.
 In the French Concession where a large number of pawn shops are situated, the police were kept busy throughout the day keeping something like order, among the redeemers, who apparently momentarily expected the shops to close their doors, or state that they would take no more bank notes for the redemption of pledges. In the Japanese concession, where one large pawn shop is situated, anxiety was greater by reason of the fact that Japanese control permitted only one person at a time to enter the pawn shop which is situated quite close to the barrier. Until this one came out smiling with his cheaply recovered property no others were allowed to enter.
 Here there was no talk of rushing the premises and obtaining their pledges willy nilly, applicants simply had to stand and await their turn, evincing their displeasure at the apparent slowness by an occasional howl, which relieved their feelings and did nobody any harm. The shops continued to give out pledges throughout the day without the slightest appearance of worry, and none objected outwardly to receiving the notes, whatever they may have felt inwardly.

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 A COMEDY of love, laughs and thrills. A whimsical story of youthful dreams
 with **GERTRUDE OLMSTED**
GEORGE K. ARTHUR